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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND.

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OCTOBER, 1880.

No. 10

THE
MARYLAND FARMER:

A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XVII.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER, 1880.

No. 10

OUR LONDON LETTERS.

(Regular Correspondence.)

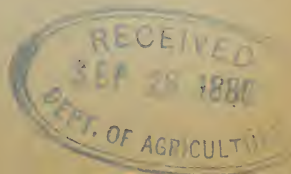
LONDON, England, July 26, 1880.

Recent reports had shown that the prospects of a generally prolific harvest had been greatly over-rated. From many counties or districts glowing accounts of most crops had continued to come in; but from other parts reports of a contrary character had been published, while at least two crops, oats and mangels, were generally spoken of as deficient. The drought of May and June was too severe for oats in all but the most showery districts, and mangels never do well without abundance of sunshine. Other roots had flourished, and are flourishing still, and pastures had shot out a late but abundant growth of grass. On the whole, however, I had been forced to the conclusion that there were too many thin crops in various parts of the country for a first-rate harvest to be possible. Now, unfortunately, I fear there is very little show of an average harvest. Barley, which was the crop of the year, is badly laid wherever it is stout, unless it be in those fortunate districts where the heavy storms of rain and hail have not come. This catastrophe could not have occurred at a worse time, as the barley grain is not yet well filled out, and where a crop is laid flat at such a stage it can never recover sufficiently to produce a good sample. Wheat and oats, where heavy enough, have also gone down, and must suffer greatly, though less than barley. Quite apart from this unfortunate laying of the cereals, too, a stormy blooming time and continued wet weather when the ear should be filling, must be admitted to be deleterious in the highest degree. We may get a full crop of straw where there are "ends" enough, as we had last year; but we cannot now hope for a good "cast." Prolonged fine and sunny weather, if it should come immediately, would do all that can be done to restore hopes of desponding farmers; but it is too late

now for entertaining with reason sanguine hopes of a prolific corn year, and the hay crop is already past praying for. We shall soon hear of rootfall and fungoid disease in our cereals, while what should have been hay will be carted into the yards for manure, or gathered into stacks to mould into something worse than manure. Without the slightest disposition to write an "alarmist" article, I must reluctantly come to the conclusion that the harvest of 1880 cannot now be the means of saving any considerable proportion of sinking farmers from the ruin which threatens them. I sadly fear that agricultural depression has not reached its lowest point.

London, England, August 19, 1880.

An inspiring and highly beneficial change occurred in the weather at the commencement of last week, and the brilliant sunshine which has subsequently prevailed has, to some extent, relieved the farmer's anxiety with regard to his wheat crop. Under far more favorable conditions than appeared likely ten days ago harvest has now commenced, and the reaping machines have been busily engaged on the wheat fields throughout the southern counties. The probable early deliveries of new English wheat and the heavy shipments from America have caused trade at Mark Lane to move within very narrow limits, and the same causes have also affected the provincial markets; although in the latter, harvest-time is always a period of inactivity. Some indications of future values may possibly be shown this week, but it will be some days before the arrivals of the new crops will be sufficient to furnish reliable grounds upon which to form an opinion. The range of value of English wheat is not determined only by the yield or quality of the crop, but is also dependent, in a great measure, on the total requirements of the various European countries which need to supplement their native growth with foreign imports, as compared with the surplus available for shipment in America,



Russia, and other grain exporting territories. Taking all things into consideration there is, unfortunately, little hope for the farmer of high prices during the coming season, seeing that prospects in Northern Europe are far more promising than was the case last year; while America's yield has probably eclipsed all her previous efforts in the production of wheat.

The complaint recently made in France on the score of raining weather have been considerably modified during the past week, as the storms have been succeeded by sunshine, and harvest has proceeded rapidly. The quality of the new wheat is, however, variable, but it is questionable if the crop has suffered much in point of quantity. There was an increased supply of new wheat at the Paris market on Wednesday. The weather in Germany was very unsettled at the beginning of the week, and wheat cutting was retarded by heavy rain; but during the past few days a more favorable state of things has prevailed, and a good commencement of harvest has been made. Most of the barley in the Saale has been secured in good condition, while the quality of the grain is considered to be fully equal to last year's crop.

At Hamburg quietude has characterized the wheat trade, and as present prices show no margin for exportation, the demand has been entirely confined to the wants of local consumers. A few parcels of new Austrian barley for delivery in September have been taken for English account at 38s free on board. There has been an active inquiry for spot wheat at Berlin, which may be expected to last some little time longer, in consequence of the delayed harvest and the exhaustion of inland stocks. Term wheat has tendered downwards, owing to the dull reports received from Western Europe. Rye has been in request, especially for the later periods, at an advance of one or two marks. In Roumania the weather has been exceeding hot, and the cutting of wheat, rye, and barley has terminated. New grain has been offered so sparingly at Galatz that quotations have been difficult to fix.

CORN COBS.—The cobs of Indian corn contain a large amount of potash, its ashes contain twice the amount of that mineral than the ashes of the willow, which contains more than any other wood. Potash is one of the minerals for which the farmer pays in one shape or another large sums of money, and this frequently when there can be seen lying around his premises uneconomized quantities of this valuable material. When the potash is fed ground with the corn this large amount of potash will be found in the manure, as the animal economy does not equal the amount of potash which the vegetable kingdom requires. It might not be bad economy to grind and feed the cob if it was only to secure the potash it contains.—*Ex.*

Farm Work for October.

Wheat sowing is to be completed the early part of this month. Rye should have been sown more than a month ago, but if not then put in the ground, may be sown now, and up to the middle of next month, but late sowing of this valuable crop does not often pay, unless the farmer is near market and can sell the straw in bundles for bedding of horses. Rye straw pays well if flailed and tied in bundles, and near large towns, so that it can be sent to market, at short distance in good condition, on the teams of the farm. Finish cutting off corn and gathering potatoes and other root crops of sorts, that require harvesting before frost. Apples should be gathered this month and cider made. Hogs ought to be generously fed preparatory to being penned for fattening as pork.

TOBACCO.

This month closes up the housing of this crop. It is a very important time for curing. Those who have not availed themselves of the newly discovered methods of curing by steam and hot-air furnaces, and who rely upon the sun and air as agents for curing the weed, should be particular in having houses that can be opened at will and closed tight when desired. They should exercise much judgment in opening the windows and doors and closing the same. The damp, foggy nights and days injure materially the color of tobacco, and, therefore, if possible, tobacco while curing and after being cured should be protected against the damp, and if it be dried so as to crumble should be protected against high winds. Look well to the tobacco crop in its present condition. A strict attention to the hanging—giving proper room between the sticks—and to the curing process, this month and the next, may save many dollars, and swell the profits largely.

WHEAT.

Wheat should be sown before the 20th of this month, and if possible before the 10th, in Maryland. As to the preparation of the seed and the soil, we refer to the last numbers of THE MARYLAND FARMER for our views and those of our esteemed correspondent, D. S. C., in our August number. Good culture, good soil, good seed, and careful planting in proper time are essentials in wheat growing. There are many new wheats offered yearly for sale as seed, and we would advise our friends to try one or more sorts thus put on the market, for perhaps, the first time. But try them to a small extent, say one to ten bushels of a variety. If a failure, it is not much loss. If a

success, you make enough to furnish seed for another year. No matter what seed you use, let it be clean and heavy, showing plump ripe grains. Soak it in a steep of strong saltpetre brine with flour of sulphur added and skim it well. Let it remain twelve or twenty four hours, often stirred and skimmed, and then taken out, drained and rolled in slacked lime, or plaster, or ashes, and sown at once. Two inches deep is the proper depth to sow wheat.

GRASSES.

Timothy, orchard grass, red top, Kentucky blue grass, may be sown this month with a certainty of a crop if the soil is fertile and well prepared. These grasses are surer to come up and give a good stand than if they were sown in the spring. If grasses are sown alone with a view to make meadows or for hay, the seed should be sown on well prepared ground and fertilized by some quickly stimulating material to force a rapid growth and abundant roots to protect it against the effects of winter, and we would advise a half bushel per acre of oats to be sown with the grass seed to serve as a mulch and protection for the tender blades of the grass against the frost and the harsh winds of winter. A top dressing of long manure would be the greatest help and well repay the expense.

MILCH COWS.

This month the dairy cows require nice attention. They should have every morning and evening a good feed of chopt pumpkins, or fruit, or green substances, such as cabbage or beet leaves, corn fodder, &c., and a quart or two of bran or ship-stuff, or mill feed. Give plenty of water and what salt they need, if these conditions are not observed, cows will fall off in milk, and by winter will become dry.

STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

As pastures are likely to be poor or fresh with young grass, not succulent, it is best to feed some grain in the shape of meal to all young stock; also to sheep and horses and cattle, unless the grass is very abundant. To beef cattle intended for the butcher before Christmas, feed green corn on the stalk, gradually, so as to accustom them to large feeds after frost. For mutton sheep to be sold before Christmas or during winter, feed pure corn meal with wheat bran or chopt oats, half and half at the rate of two gills each per day, and as the weather grows colder and pastures shorten, increase to four gills for each sheep, of the mixed feed, per day. See that they have abundance of clear, cool water, and are not disturbed by dogs. Let them have access to salt daily. Allow them

a shed for protection against the cold storms of autumn which sometimes seriously hurt a flock exposed to the ruthless blast to which they have not been accustomed.

CULL YOUR FLOCKS.

If you have not already culled your flock, do so now, and select only the best to breed from. In selecting ewes to breed have an eye to health, size, form, length of staple and density of fleece, so that the flock will present as much uniformity in appearance as possible. Take the culls away from the brood sheep and feed them well. When you go to sell, be sure and classify them, putting the large fat weathers and ewes in one lot and the poorer culls in another. Never try to make a few fat weathers sell a lot of indifferent ones, for the butcher will, in the trade, allow nothing for the poor ewes and but a fair price for the fat sheep. Whereas, if you send a lot of superior mutton you will get a fancy price, and you will get a fair price for the scalawags if sold in a lot to themselves. But be sure and cull your flock if you wish your sheep not to deteriorate. It will not pay to breed from old, poor sheep or late lambs. Let your lambs come early, and cherish them while the cold weather lasts. The last of February is a good time for lambs to come, unless lamb-raising is your specialty, then they should be weaned before or just after the 1st of January, and be provided with warm shelter and taught to eat meal and fine cut turnips.

SECURING THE CORN CROP.

The late corn can now be topt and the blades pulled, which operation will furnish fine provender for winter feeding the stock and hasten the curing of the grain. That which is well glazed and passed the roasting-ear state, if not already cut off should now be, and put in stooks in straight rows and the rows wide apart. See that the shocks or stooks be neatly put up so as to turn the rain and not be blown over by the wind. Well put up, corn stalks, with the ears and leaves on, will stand safely until the ears are removed, if it be not until next spring. But as it is daily liable to waste from animals, and other causes, it is best to husk and loft it as soon as it is dry enough for the crib.

PUMPKINS.

Gather this useful crop before frost. Handle each one carefully. Haul them to the place of feeding and cut up in small pieces before feeding. Save the seed of the best and throw away the most of the other seed, as it is not well for stock to eat many pumpkin seeds. It is said they are not wholesome and dry up the milk of cows, beside causing them other mischief. The pump-

kin meat is good for all stock, being cooling, fattening and much relished by all domestic animals. They relish much the seed, but should not be allowed to eat them.

FEEDING HOGS FOR PORK.

Hogs intended for pork should this month be separated from the rest and put on a grass lot where they could get a plentiful supply of nice water—a clear running stream is best, and where there could be found a hole or excavation in which they could wallow and take a hoggish bath so delightful to the porcine race. See that they have good lodging, and access to swill, salt, rotten wood and charcoal. Increase their food in quantity and quality. Begin by increasing allowances of Indian corn meal, chopt corn, new corn on the ear, and feed three times a day to the repletion of each animal. Leave nothing over, but let them eat all they can each meal, after they have been gradually accustomed to an increase of food. See that they are exercised daily in turning over a compost heap of weeds, etc., being induced thereto, by sowing corn and some small grain on the heap or about it. We never forget how effectually a large patch of briars in a field was destroyed, by cutting off the briars, burning them, plowing the land and sowing daily thereon a small amount of grain and harrowing it. Hogs were then turned in, who, in hunting for the grain, turned up the briar roots and eat them, and this process was continued for a week or more, when the land was found in tilth, much fertilized and free from briar roots or briars. They never were there seen afterwards.

BUCKWHEAT AND BEANS.

Buckwheat is tender and should be harvested before frost. As it shells out when being cut, it should be cut when the dew is on. After remaining a few days it can be hauled direct to the barn and threshed out on a cleanly swept floor, and then fanned and spread thinly or the grain may heat. Beans should be pulled as soon as fit, left to dry in the rows, and after a few days of clear weather, stack them around poles in the field and cover with straw and they will keep until ready to be threshed or flailed out.

POTATOES AND ROOT CROPS.

Toward the last of the month the early planted potatoes and root crops can be gathered and put away for winter.

ORCHARDS.

The early wind fall apples, and such as drop from other causes, and we hear many complaints of apples falling in quantities this year, should be made up into cider, for immediate use and to make vinegar. Prime cider for winter use can

only be made from sound apples well matured later in the season.

Do not neglect to set out a plentiful supply of the different fruit trees—apple, peach, plum, pear, cherry, quince, apricot, damson and nectarine—unless you have enough of each sort, which is not likely. It is best not to have too great a variety if your object is to market them. A few varieties of the best are more convenient for selling than a few trees of many varieties. Every one who owns land should have an abundance of the best sorts of small fruits. They are home luxuries and profitable to sell. The spring, however, is a better time to set out small fruits than the autumn, but at that time it may not be convenient, so we advise you to plant now if you are prepared, rather than put it off till spring. This is too important a matter for procrastination. What we put off to-day when we are prepared to act, may never be done. The old adage is a true one.

Garden Work for October.

Much can be done in the garden this month, and must be done, if a good spring and summer garden is looked for next year. First, every weed and all the dead vines and refuse should be gathered and made into a compost heap. The prime seeds of the best varieties of vegetables as they ripen must be saved and carefully labelled and put away secure from all enemies, and to be kept dry, the walks and borders put in nice order. Then, the maturing vegetables and fruits are to be carefully looked after; preparations made for crops to be used during winter and early spring such as

Salads.—Which are to be sown early this month, if they were not sown last month, such as lettuce, spinach, Brussels sprouts, potato-onions for seed, and tree or top onions may also be planted to stand the winter so as to give early top onions next spring. Corn salad may also be sown, and small turnips set in rows for turnip top salad.

Strawberry Beds.—These should be worked, trimmed and mulched with coarse manure.

Cauliflower.—Seeds may be sown the first week in this month on rich soil and become plants large enough to set out in cold frames before hard weather. Sow only the early sorts. The cauliflowers, brocoli and cabbage now growing and flowering or heading requires often stirring of the soil and plenty of moisture. Liquid manure applied to the roots of cauliflowers now will help them greatly, especially if they are backward in growth.

Lawns.—New lawns may be made and the grass

seeds sown. Sow a plentiful supply of seed of mixed kinds if you want a good lawn, and the ground should be rich and well prepared; after sowing roll smooth.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.—Ought by all means to be set out this month, well staked and a mound of earth placed around each tree.

Herbaceous Perennials.—Autumn is the best time to transplant these. Several, like the Peony, will not bloom the same year if planted in the spring.

Asparagus.—Set out beds of this splendid esculent. You will regret it if you do not, for it takes three years to grow asparagus.

Practical Rules for Farmers.

TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE BY MEASUREMENT.—Multiply the girth in feet by the distance from the bone of the tail immediately over the hinder part of the buttock, to the fore part of the shoulder-blade; and this product by 31, when the animal measures *more than 7 and less than 9 feet in girth*; by 23, *when less than 7 and more than 5*; by 16 *when less than 5 and more than 3*; and by 11, *when less than 3*. EXAMPLE—What is the weight of an ox whose measurements are as follows: girth, 7 feet 5 inches; length, 5 feet 6 inches? *Solution*— $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7 = 38\frac{1}{2}$; $38\frac{1}{2} \times 31 = 1264\frac{1}{2}$. *Ans.*

A deduction of one pound in 20 must be made for half-fatted cattle, and also for cows that have had calves. It is understood, of course, that such standard will at best give only the *approximate* weight.

MEASURING LAND.—To find the number of acres of land in a rectangular field, multiply the length by the breadth, and divide the product by 160, if the measurement is made in rods, or by 43560 if made in feet. EXAMPLE—How many acres in a field which is 100 rods in length, by 75 rods in width? *Solution*.— $100 \times 75 = 7500$; $7500 \div 160 = 46\frac{1}{4}$. *Ans.* To find the contents of a triangular piece of land, having a rectangular corner, multiply the two shorter sides together, and take one-half the product.

MEASUREMENT OF HAY.—10 cubic yards of meadow hay, weigh a ton. When the hay is taken out of old, or the lower part of large stacks, 8 or 9 cubic yards will make a ton. 10 or 12 cubic yards of clover, when dry, make a ton.

Hay stored in barns, requires from 300 to 400 cubic feet to make a ton, if it be of medium coarseness, and greater or less quantity, varying from 300 to 500 solid feet, according to its quality.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Cultivation is Manure.

Do farmers, as a class, realize the fact that cultivation is manure? We do not think they do, judging from the neglect so apparent, in this respect, on far too many farms. In the spring, during planting time, one man can plant considerably more land than he can keep well cultivated during the ensuing season, and this accounts, in a great measure, for the indifferent cultivation which is frequently bestowed on many crops. Year by year the same mistake is made, and we know, only too well, how easy it is to fall into this grave error. A couple of seasons since, a prominent English farmer conducted a careful experiment, on his estate in England, to settle in his own mind whether better cultivation would not, in a great part, take the place of manure. Two plots of ground, of several acres in extent, and similar in size, quality, &c., were selected and put down to the same kinds of cultivated crops, one piece being heavily manured and the other not. The one which had the manure on was cultivated enough to keep it free from weeds, while the other was constantly cultivated the entire season keeping the soil well and constantly stirred. The first field produced better crops, but when the "profits" on each were summed up, it was found that the net proceeds from the latter were about double what were received from the former.

This experiment does not prove, by any means, that manure can be dispensed with, but merely shows the great importance of thorough and constant cultivation. If the last named piece had had but indifferent or poor cultivation, there would have been no profit from the crops. In a number of our Southern States, it is really surprising what comparatively heavy crops of corn are raised without a particle of manure, and simply by keeping the cultivators running constantly through the whole season, from the time the corn is fairly up until it is too large to go through with the cultivator and horse, without danger of damaging it considerably. E.

PLASTER.—Plaster supplies, to a small extent, lime and sulphuric acid to plants, and has the power of fixing and retaining the ammoniacal gases, both of air and earth. The most benefit is derived from it in the spring as soon as the leaves of clover have expanded. But it can be applied to crops or land at any time with much benefit. It seems to suit all lands, crops and seasons. A free use of it is essential to all crops.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Gypsum in Agriculture.

Gypsum or sulphate of Lime, which a combination of sulphuric acid and lime with water, is a substance considerably employed in agriculture, and the question often occurs, In what does its value consist? There is an old saying that "Lime enriches the fathers but impoverishes the sons," and yet lime in some of its forms is extensively used, and, like very many other substances, occupies an important place in the economy of agriculture. The enlightened intelligence of the present day finds that, while there are numerous substances that enter into the composition of plants and especially farm products, there are but three that occupy a permanently important position, and these are nitrogen or ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash; so, when examined by the measure of important fertilizing elements entering into their composition, there are many substances that appear to have little or no fertilizing value of themselves, among which stand gypsum, and yet it is a substance that is quite largely used and frequently with very remarkable results, while in other cases no benefit whatever is to be seen. As an example of the latter case, gypsum was used in the cultivation of potatoes, experimentally, to effect a comparison with other substances of a fertilizing character, and the result was that the use of gypsum made no increase of product whatever over that of the natural soil, and in fact the experimenter claimed that the effect was deteriorating.

Now there are many substances that are employed in agricultural operations because of effects produced, some because of mechanical effects, and some for the chemical effects. Seed may be planted in a rich soil, but because of its texture poor results follow; by the use of a plow which possesses no sort of fertilizing power the texture is so changed that good results follow, and all because of mechanical effects. For this reason the increase of crops that followed the first introduction of iron plows into use, was by some poorly informed farmer attributed to some magical fertilizing influence. Now it is well known that by an acknowledged law of the universe, nothing is lost; the same matter exists to-day that was brought into existence at the time of creation, but it changes form; trees and plants grow to maturity, then die and go to decay; how unlike is the soil of the forest to the majestic oak or pine that flourishes in it, and yet time causes an assimilation of the one to the other, and nothing is lost. These changes and many others are effected by different

chemical combinations. Set fire to a pile of wood and the carbon is consumed and ash left; leave the same pile to the action of the elements—heat, air and water, and it goes to decay—returns to dust; the results are the same, only the time required in producing them varied. It is simply a change of form effected by different chemical combinations. There are many substances in nature that have a fertilizing value but are so locked up by virtue of their combination with other substances as to be unavailable to the farmer, and yet chemical science points out a way by means of different combinations, whereby the desired substance may be released and so be made available. All of these points should be understood, else sometimes a valuable element may be simply held in combination ready for use, when a change of combination will release or expel it and so cause an actual loss of value in fertility. This is illustrated in mixing hen manure or night soil with ashes; the ammonia is expelled, and unless immediately used a loss of that substance ensues. As every farmer very well knows, or ought to know, ammonia is exceedingly volatile and escapes into the atmosphere; at the same time it is now very generally conceded that while it is to some extent assimilated to the plant by means of its foliage, its principal channel is by means of the roots and hence must be carried into the sod by some means. A considerable portion of that in the atmosphere is carried to the sod by rains and snows, but oftentimes this process could be almost unavailable, hence there seems to arise the necessity for some substance for which ammonia has a strong affinity, and which at the same time possesses a retentive power: this we find in gypsum, and hence may well be styled the farmer's friend. Its special virtue consists in its fixation of ammonia and is especially valuable as a top dressing, fixing the ammonia brought down by the dew and the rain, whereby the lime is displaced, forming a sulphate of ammonia, its carbon uniting with the lime. This salt is very soluble, and not volatile as the carbonate, and so by descending water is carried to the roots of plants. This is why it is so valuable as a top dressing for a clover crop on light soils for turning under. It is also valuable to use in stables or in compost heaps to absorb any escaping ammonia. Where sheep farming is extensively carried on, especially for wool, which is rich in sulphur, it has been found that the wool product has been improved by top dressing the grazing lands with gypsum, thus furnishing sulphur to the soil. The sulphuric acid contained in gypsum also acts beneficially in decomposing and bringing into activity humus

and other insoluble matter accumulated in peaty soils. Liebig has said: "In order to form a conception of the effect of gypsum it may be sufficient to remark that 110 pounds of gypsum fixes as much ammonia in the soil as 6,880 pounds of horses' urine would yield to it even on the supposition that all the nitrogen of the urea and hippuric acid were absorbed by the plants without the smallest loss, in the form of carbonate of ammonia."

Gypsum operates most beneficially upon light, dry, and sandy or open soils because they soonest admit water which dissolves it and carries it to the roots of plants. Upon rich soils it should not be used too frequently. In all cases where used it should be borne in mind the essential office that it performed, and so used as to be enabled to produce the best results.

WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

Wheat Bran a Cheap Manure—Interesting Experiments.

We find in the *Miller's National Magazine*, an account of some experiments with bran for fertilizing purposes that are worthy of wide publication.

It seems that Messrs. N. Long & Co., of Russellville, Ky., purchased, in 1876, a piece of land that had been in cultivation for a period of eighty years, and which had of late produced so little wheat that it had been about abandoned for the purpose. The new owners being extensive millers of wheat, and having large quantities of bran on hand, concluded to try an experiment. Selecting four acres of the worn out land, they spread over it bran at the rate of a ton and a half to the acre. The wheat was then sown, and both wheat and bran harrowed in. The result was a yield of 55 bushels of wheat per acre in 1877. The following year the yield was 35 bushels per acre. After this the land was seeded to clover, which grew to the height of from thirty to thirty-six inches, while clover on adjoining acres grew only six inches. The clover was cut and the land plowed and planted to tobacco, and the growth of the "weed" was equal to any thing of the kind in the State.

There were thus grown four large crops in three years, with a single application of the bran.

As a further experiment, the gentlemen sowed another field at the rate of 2,000 lbs. per acre, and another with 1,500 lbs., both giving similar results. They are confident that a dressing of 1,000 lbs. per acre will be sufficient for any worn out soil. They tried sypsum, guano, bone dust,

lime and ashes, but the bran far surpassed them all. They sowed salt on the growing wheat in March with good results.

This experiment of the Messrs. Long is not altogether a new one, as some cases, very limited, of bran manuring have before been brought to public notice, but we consider this the most extended and satisfactory one of which we have heard.

Prof. Lacy, of Minneapolis, writes the *Miller's Magazine*, that "years ago I heard of its use with very marked results. Recently I have seen an experiment described in which the effect was similar. In both of these cases the bran was applied in a mass—a handful or thereabouts in a hill, and it is my opinion that its effect was not produced by the direct supply of food to the plants, as is unquestionably the case with guano and phosphates, but by fermenting it formed a sort of hot-bed which stimulated the growth of the young plant simply by raising the temperature of the soil in which its roots were situated."

If it be true that 1,000 lbs. per acre will produce these marked results, bran is not an expensive fertilizers. It is now worth \$13.00 to \$14.00 per ton in this market, and less, we suppose, at the local mills of the country.

The value of the bran of course lies in the large per centages it contains of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

We hope many of our readers will expend a few dollars this autumn in bran to try for themselves its manurial properties and report to the MARYLAND FARMER the result of experiments.

Seed Wheat.

Mr. Geddis says: "If farmers would exercise as much care in selecting seed wheat as they do in corn there would be less running out." This is a fact, and I am surprised that more farmers do not see it. In my experiments with corn, I have tenaciously held the fact that the top ear bears the only seed suitable to plant, and as tenaciously do I hold that there is only one head in each stool of wheat perfect enough to keep it from deteriorating. Another reason why wheat runs out is that, as long as farmers take their seed from the common granary, so long will it diminish in yield. They may sift it, sling it across the barn floor, and run it through a hundred sieves, and it will still degenerate. Not until they exercise the patience and science of hand picking a bushel or two every year from the top heads of the best stools, and sowing them alone on some choice lot for seed the following year, will they escape the degenerating influences of bad, unremunerative crops. Wheat is so remarkably sensitive that it receives the slightest attention most kindly; and, on the other hand, the presence of any foreign plant (even another kind of wheat) weed, fly, bug or worm, takes from it its life to such a degree that every farmer loses many bushels annually. —E. A.

Address by Prof. J. D. Warfield.

DELIVERED 24TH AUGUST, 1880, BEFORE THE GRANGERS OF HOWARD COUNTY, AND PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Citizens of Howard :—We meet again to render our balance sheets for the year. How stand our accounts, to-day? To our credit are the bountiful gifts of heaven and earth. Glad harvests have been garnered; waving fields of corn give promise of a golden yield to come; health and vigor are in the sinews of our yeomanry; rosy cheeks and bright eyes light up the firesides of the home-circle. But with these, come duties. How are we performing that of citizenship? Are we, like the ancient Egyptians, storing away for famine, in the midst of a feast? Are we handing down to a long line of posterity, as good an inheritance as came to us from our fathers? Are we advancing with our opportunities, or are we enemies of development, of theory, of science?

I believe that I address, as intelligent as progressive and as energetic a body of men—and may say, and true and handsome women—as any State can boast. I believe there are no better citizens, none more loyal, more obedient than my observing, discerning and appreciative listeners here to-day.

You have gleaned from science, truths that grow brighter as they advance. You are your own investigators, in your own time, on your own places. You believe, as the theorist believes that lime and clover, judiciously employed, will restore your wasted fields. You have found as theorists teach, that plowing, draining, cultivating and fertilizing, are to be regulated by the demands of location. You know, that though the little seed, that is dropped into the soil, has its own food, its own organs, its own life, there are conditions to be remedied; that every drop of water in the soil, not needed, must be carried off by evaporation, or by drainage; that, if allowed to evaporate, 2,000 times more space is filled, and four times more heat is taken from the soil than is required to raise that drop from the freezing to the boiling point; that, if it cannot sink into drains, it must rise by capillary attraction through evaporation, thereby rendering the soil many degrees colder than if drained. You believe the theorist when he tells you that whenever and wherever corn is worth fifty cents a bushel, it pays to drain. Your experience teaches that the amount of carbonic acid in the soil—the poison of our lungs, but the life of our plants is dependent upon the amount of organic matter which gives nearly 400 times more

than the atmosphere directly contributes. You have seen rocks, once resisting howling blasts of winter, now crumbling into plant food; that this same soil is capable of absorbing and holding, even in the face of the tempest, every ingredient in solution. It was Professor Way, of England, who told you that your soil is a great store-house, and you believe him when you put lime there for the benefit of your children. Your own experience further teaches that nothing in nature is ever lost; that once dead, you live again in new creations, that the very rocks upon which you feed, and from which you build your houses, are but fossils of a long line of created beings, once living, dying and sinking down into earth, now give life and form to your proud bodies; that these lords of creation, monsters of earth, now, may then have been monsters of the sea; that our maids who go down each year to the sea, may have been mermaids, splashing upon the sea shore, or still may be, polished marble in the corner stones of our churches. You recognize these ceaseless changes when you apply bone to your soil in order to grow what shall again make bone.

Charged with the work of feeding millions of men and animals, you recognize, endorse and follow the experiments of Atwater, Lawes and Tanner, upon “flesh-forming” and “fat-forming” food—(I have left the ladies out of this feeding calculation—they claim to live on “angels’ food”—though a damaging report is in circulation, that one man was forced to a divorce because his wife would eat too much cabbage and pork) You have seen this summer that, though a man may live for forty days upon air and water, he gained nine pounds a day upon beefsteak, oysters and Georgia watermelons. You have seen further, the more ethereal he gets in weight, the more proposals he gets for the heavenly state of matrimony. Those of you then who are mounting up to two hundred pounds and more must not only know how to feed, but how to fast. Under the laws of science, you and your fathers have fed your lambs, milked your cows, and fattened your pigs. Under these same laws, doctors have regulated your pulse, size and health.

As dairy men, putting upon the market your 1500,000,000 pounds of butter and 350,000,000 pounds of cheese per year, improved stock, receive your closest attention. You select your Ayrshires, &c., for milk, Alderneys for butter, Durhams and Herefords for beef and Devons for oxen.

Like the experimenters, you have given up ideas which are no longer tenable, and have taken up others that stand in the light of development.

There is then no war between you and the theorists, for the progressive farmer combines both theory and practice in himself. Cautious and conservative, you prefer to travel over beaten tracks, rather than "fly to others you know not of." It is true that theorists do not always agree, and it is well they do not. This disagreement has given us, in but fifty years since the corner stones were laid, a superstructure of magnificent proportions. When the chemist, taking a piece of bone, and dissolving it in sulphuric acid, found the soil, the plant and the animal, all composed of the same elements, he laid the corner stone of a scientific building, grand enough, full enough, and charitable enough to feed the world. This was the simple platform from which the superstructure sprang.

Now and then, under the weight of observation and experience, a plant gives way for a more enduring wall. Materials that stand not the test of the crucible are cast aside, and from nature's crude rock-beds the patient carvers are still bringing out materials that corrode not. Deep down in fathomless darkness they are bringing to light the truth that shall set you free.

Be patient, then, and bear with them, for, blinded though they be, your interests are theirs, and your encouragement is needed. As an evidence that theory and practice cannot be divorced; that theorists are not yet content to give up their labors; that farmers are not yet united in their belief; that we have not yet reached the best rotations, the most approved plans of manuring, or the best reduction of working expenses, fencing expenses and constructive economy; in short, as evidence that farmers are side by side with the theorists in ascertaining how to reach the highest results, in the shortest time, with the least expense; such meetings as these old oaks witness from year to year shall continue. Last winter I attended a convention of farmers at Sandy Springs. Among the practical questions for discussion, was the subject of plowing. The almost unanimous opinion endorsed deep plowing for corn, gradually increasing the tilth to twelve inches or more. There was one dissenting voice—a farmer of careful observations and exact calculations. Said he: "I have raised more corn, by two or three barrels, per acre, from shallow plowing in the latter part of the month of May than any other plowing. Here is an experimenter among yourselves who stands in the face of two heirlooms of our fathers—deep plowing and fall plowing. I want to tell you what a theorist thinks of that farmer's experience. Shortly after that convention we had, at our institution, a visit of several

days from Dr. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, not only himself a practical farmer, but a former editor of a scientific journal—too scientific for remuneration, and supported by his own private fortune. An author of varied information, his writings have been quoted more extensively in Europe than any other American authority. With such men as Stockbridge, Atwater, Brewer and Johnson, who are each and all at work to-day, he is about to establish an agricultural society on the plan of the Royal Historic Society, into which none but investigators in their own departments will be admitted. After passing the endorsement of committees, papers upon actual experiments will be given to the public. Among such men he is the boldest and ablest thinker. Having stated the discussion at Sandy Spring, he not only endorsed the dissenting farmer, but in a lecture before our students, gave the following experiment which led him to it. Taking the soil from the field without disturbing its physical or chemical relations, he boxed it, and applied heated tubes to various portions in order to ascertain the power of heat in developing root growth. The result was the greatest development near the surface, where the heat was greatest.

This shows, as he thinks, our corn planting should be near the surface, where the direct rays of the sun can be best exerted in aiding the roots to seek their food near the surface. There are arid wastes in which not enough moisture is upon the surface for germination, and so, too, the character of the soil may, to some extent, modify our actual practice, but there is enough in the experiment for thought and action. If it be true, your sub-soil plows are of no use; that two horses may do the work of three; that plant food upon the surface is better than below the plow share; try it side by side, and be convinced. The old maxim of our fathers was, "Deep plowing for corn, and shallow for wheat." Are you ready to reverse it, and write it all over your fields?

Again. Some of our farmers—one I know is an officer of the executive committee of the Grange—thought a year or so ago that phosphate of lime is about all we need apply for wheat; that "bone ash," containing 90 per cent. of concentrated phosphate of lime, is, therefore, the cheapest fertilizer for his section. He is partially sustained in his practice by Prof. Atwater, of the Conn. Experiment Station, who, having tested upon the French plan one-eighth acre lots, the single and combined results of mineral elements, states that having applied to one a dressing of ammonia, to another potash, to another phosphoric acid, and then uniting two, and then three

of these different elements, he announces the wonderful conclusion that the application of phosphoric acid alone produced the best results. I have talked with Professor Stockbridge, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, with Dr. Brewer, of Yale College, and with Dr. Sturtevant, upon the subject of this discussion. They all take issue and assert that, with the same experiment, any other mixed element, or none, may produce the same results. Whilst the farmer may make wheat—and he is doing it every year by our present rotation—by applying only one element when five or more are needed, he is constantly drawing from his reserve of plant food, and, unless clover and lime come to the rescue, he must sooner or later impoverish his soil. M. Ville contends that lime and potash are exhausted just as soon, and need restoration just as often, as phosphoric acid and ammonia. Lawes and Gilbert, after thirty years of experiments, without regard to expense, have but lately announced the same theory. Stockbridge's formula, so popular throughout the North, based on the same, requires ammonia, phosphoric acid, lime, potash and soda to make a "perfect fertilizer."

Lime, potash, salt and humus are needed to eliminate and develop both nitrogen and phosphoric acid in the soil. Dr. Sturtevant asserts that, with Stockbridge's formula, he has made upon the same field, for five successive years, a crop of corn fully as great in the last as in the first. He further declares his present facilities of market and ready labor enable him to make more money by selling at the highest market prices every production of his farm, including straw and fodder, keeping no stock, hiring his plowing and hauling even, than by keeping stock, during his long winters with the additional expense of hiring help to take care of them. He has tried both, and now stands a bold opponent of our favorite plan of feeding all productions to stock upon the farm for market—under peculiar demands both plans may succeed. At any rate, a man who can take the barren soil over which I have but lately passed, and by its own proceeds, have a good bank account, as he has done, deserves our consideration.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Those who will take pains to examine a horse's foot will find it a set of elliptical springs, separated from each other by a spongy substance, and the frog a cushion to rest the foot upon, the whole being admirably constructed for a heavy body to resist jars, from which the natural inference that cutting and parting the hoof and frog is not only useless but positively injurious.

History of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Executive Committee met on the 12th of January, 1858, pursuant to adjournment.

The members had been invited to meet the Executive Committees, and a number of them were present. The invitation had also been extended to the Stockholders in the Show Grounds.

The President, John Merryman, Esq., stated that the object of the meeting was to consult in regard to the financial condition of the Society; that the stockholders in the Show Grounds had been invited to meet the Society on the occasion, but no response had been made to the invitation. It was, therefore, for the Society to determine what course was proper to be pursued to enable it to liquidate the debts incurred and unpaid from the last exhibition.

Col. O. Bowie, of Prince George's, then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That a committee of eleven, of which the President shall be chairman, be appointed to proceed to Annapolis to represent to the Legislature the condition of the Society, to ask that the Society be placed upon the same footing by a donation from the State as the Mechanics' Institute; that the arrearages, at the rate of \$500 a year, from the time of the State's first donation to the Institute, be donated to the Society, with \$500 per annum in perpetuity so long as the Society exists, and that the amount donated by different States to the State Agricultural Societies of the same shall be collected in tabular form and presented to the Legislature by way of inducing that body to grant us a corresponding aid."

Committee. John Merryman, Esq., President; Colonel O. Bowie, of Prince George's; Dr. S. P. Smith, of Allegany; Samuel Sands, of Baltimore; C. B. Calvert, Esq., of Prince George's; James T. Earle, Esq., of Queen Anne's; John C. Brune, Esq., of Baltimore; Gen. Tench Tighman, of Talbot; George R. Dennis, Esq., of Frederick; Col. John H. Sothoron, of St. Mary's, and Gen. George W. Hughes, of Anne Arundel.

The Legislature being in session, the Committee, assisted by several of the officers of the Society, exerted their strenuous efforts to accomplish the passage of an Act to render the Society the pecuniary aid desired, but it was without avail. The Bill passed the House but failed in the Senate. The Society was thus ruthlessly, and to the astonishment of the farming community, left to its own unaided, individual resources. In this dilemma, President Merryman generously came forward to save the Society from utter ruin. He proposed individually to assume the payments of the existing debts and to secure means for another annual Exhibition.

An editorial in the April number of the *American Farmer* for 1853, thus speaks of this matter:

"The untoward result of this application, there was much reason to fear, would operate to the suspension of the active operations of the society—as the debt hanging over it, there were no apparent means at hand to liquidate—but we are happy to be enabled to state, that at a called meeting of the executive committee, held since the adjournment of the Legislature, the President of the Society, John Merayman, Esq., has made a proposition of a most liberal character, by which it is hoped an arrangement may be made satisfactory to its creditors, a full reliance being had, that by the indomitable perseverance which it is well known he possesses in a high degree, and the introduction of a more thorough system of economy and accountability in the several departments, with the cordial aid of the friends of the Society at the ensuing Fall Show, he may be made harmless in the individual responsibility which he has offered to assume. The Executive Committee took no action in the premises, deeming the step proposed by the President too hazardous to himself, for them to recommend its adoption, but leaving him to act in the premises as he may deem proper."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on 1st of June, 1858, large reductions were made in the list of Premiums to be offered at the next annual Fair, which was fixed to be opened on the fourth Tuesday in October, (the 26th) and to continue four days. This date was afterwards changed to the 19th of October, in consequence of the United States Exhibition being held in Richmond on October 26th.

On the evening of October, 18th, the Society assembled at Carroll Hall, in Baltimore city, prior to the opening next day of the Eleventh Annual Fair. President Merryman addressed the meeting in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society:—It has been a matter of speculation, with many, whether there would, or would not, be an Eleventh annual meeting of this Society. I confess not to have been sanguine that it would be my privilege to have witnessed at the opening of our annual meeting such a large representation of farmers, and to find upon our show grounds such evidences as I have seen there this day, of the fact, that the spirit of our people is, for a continuation of the association, without regard to drawbacks, such as we have experienced within the past year.

"It is not my purpose to enter into the details of the proceedings of the Executive Committee, but simply to refer to the fact, that upon being inducted into office on the 1st of December last, I found a large debt due by the Society and unprovided for. A special meeting of the Committee was called to meet on 12th January last, to consider the proper steps to be taken to continue our existence. It was deemed advisable to memorialize the Legislature then in session, to vote us the sum of \$4,500, in cash and to secure an annuity of \$500 per annum there. A committee, among whom were our most active members, proceeded to Annapolis and presented their me-

morial—it asked only that the State Agricultural Society should receive from the State Treasury, the sum already paid, and provided to be paid towards sustaining the Exhibitions of the Maryland Institute. We claim that the Institute had only been properly cared for, and that we representing the great interest of the State, could ask for no less, particularly as our necessities were urgent. Appended to our memorial were statistics showing to what extent our sister States had provided for sustaining their Agricultural Societies. A bill was reported by the Chairman of the Committee upon Agriculture in the House of Delegates and passed that body—but was defeated in the Senate, for the want of three votes—now, gentlemen of the Society, I request particular attention to the vote in the Senate, in favor of our bill.

"Now, Sirs, if I am not very much mistaken, every farmer in the Senate, with one exception, voted for that bill; and whose fault is it, that we lost it? I say it is your fault, gentlemen; the time has come, when, in voting for a man to represent you, in our Senate Chamber, be sure that he is a farmer, or thoroughly identified with your interest, and not till then will we be properly appreciated in that important branch of our State Legislature. I would not exclude from our Legislature other gentlemen whose occupations were different, but I hold that the Senate should be largely preponderating in our favor."

(This report of Mr. Merryman's address is taken from the *American Farmer* of November, 1858, being then published and edited by Mr. N. B. Worthington, successor to Mr. Sands.)

After some routine business the Society adjourned over to 8 o'clock P. M. on the 19th.

Cutting Timber.

If oak, hickory or chestnut be felled in August, in the second running of the sap, and barked, quite a large tree will season perfectly, and even the twigs will remain sound for years; whereas that cut in winter, remaining until the next fall, (as thick as your wrist,) will be completely sap rotten, and will be almost unfit for any purpose. The body of the oak split into rails will not last more than ten or twelve years. Chestnut will last longer, but no comparison to that cut in August. Hickory cut in August is not subject to be worm-eaten, and last a long time for fencing. When I began farming in 1862, it was the practice to cut timber for post-fencing in the winter, white oak posts and black oak rails, cut at that time, would not last more than ten or twelve years. In 1803, I began cutting fence timber in August. Many of the oak rails cut that year are yet sound, as well as most of the chestnut. If the bark is not taken off this month, it will itself peel off the second or third year, and leave the tree perfectly sound. The tops of trees are also more valuable for fuel than when cut in winter or spring. I advise young farmers to try my experiment, and if post fences do not last twice as long, I forfeit all my experience as worthless.—*Cor. Rural American.*

HORTICULTURAL.

WE commence in this number a series of papers on the past and present condition of Horticulture in Maryland, written by Mr. John Feast, Florist, 295 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md. In these papers Mr. Feast gives an interesting history of the progress of Horticulture in this State from 1817 to the present day. No man is more competent for such a task, than he who is one of the oldest and most experienced Horticulturists in the United States now living. Mr. Feast, for years, was a regular contributor to the *Maryland Farmer* and wrote for other journals on various subjects, and his views have always been practical and well received by a host of readers.

Since the Autumn of 1823 Mr. Feast has devoted his time and talents to propagating trees, plants and flowers, etc., and as his tastes and means increased, extended his collection, which a few years ago, was the choicest, and perhaps at the time the largest, collection in this country. Such was his zeal that any newly discovered plant he would have at any cost. In 1868 he traveled in Europe with a carte blanche from our Government to select from different countries any seeds, plants, trees, &c., that he might deem useful to American agriculture and horticulture. During this extended tour through England, France, Belgium, Germany, Prussia and Austria, he gathered a very large number of rare plants and useful seeds for the United States Government and for himself. Soon after his return home, he made a large importation of rare shrubs and flowers from Japan. In 1872, at the great Exposition in Cincinnati, he received the first premium for the greatest number of the choicest plants. Mr. Feast has been peculiarly successful in the propagation of *Camelia Japonica*—of which splendid green-house plant he has propagated more varieties (and some of which were exquisite) than any florist that ever lived. He has been fortunate, owing to his skill and knowledge, in transferring safely plants longer distances by land than any man we have any knowledge of. We feel ourselves fortunate in securing the valuable reminiscences of a man so long and honorably associated with the rise and progress of horticulture in Maryland. Commencing with its nascent efforts and living to see the full fruition of its present wonderful success. From nothing, millions on millions have come !!

HORTICULTURE IN MARYLAND AND ITS ADVANCES TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1880.

Previous to the war of 1812 not much interest was taken in the raising of fruit, vegetables or

flowers. They were but few in number, to what are now in cultivation. Soon after the war, some of the first peaches with other fruits, were brought from England, and planted at Perry Hall in Baltimore county, by one Mr. Duffan, English gardener, who had charge of the place, then belonging to Mr. Harry Gough. This place was noted for its fine fruit of all kinds. They fetched high prices, and from those they were disseminated through the State after being propagated by different professional men at that time in Baltimore having nurseries. Mr. J. B. Bastian, whose grounds bound on Saratoga street, Poppleton and Lexington street, cultivated for sale plants, trees and flowers; also James Wilkes, his grounds fronted on Lexington street, opposite Rock street, a long, narrow strip of ground and fronting on Baltimore street, west of Clems lot. He also raised plants and flowers, trees, &c.; but the most extensive nursery was that of Mr. William Booth, an Englishman, father of the present Washington Booth, he departed this life in 1817, his grounds fronted on Baltimore street, near to Oregon street, on Pratt street, and a little west of Schroeder street to Baltimore. He had other grounds besides in cultivation for trees and nursery; he did an extensive business, and circulated those choice fruits all through the State, on the Western Shore and Eastern Shore, where the ancient relics are to be seen as those of the Pacas, Lloyds, Tilghmans, Goldsboroughs, and others. At all those estates the first fruits were planted. Also at Hampton, in General Ridgely's time, and at Carroll's Manor. Besides the introduction of fruit a large number of different kinds of vegetables were brought into notice. The disturbance in the West Indies caused many to emigrate to the United States and in consequence brought many sorts of vegetables, as tomatoes, egg plant, ockra, Lima bean and various others for culinary use. For several years they were little called for, scarce worth growing, only by those who knew their value, and were selling by quarter peck, none sold by the hundred of bushels and hundred of thousands of dollars invested in their production, canned and sent to distant parts. Look at the number of articles now put up, such as corn, peas, cauliflowers and beets, besides tomatoes, for the culture of which a large area of ground is required, thus showing the increase since that time and the employment required. In horticulture Maryland can boast as being about the first to introduce those luxuries which now are universal through the whole country. Fruit in particular was in those early days but little cultivated, but as those old delicious varieties became known they were called

for and some began to plant large orchards, particularly of peaches. About the year 1820 Richard Cromwell, a man fond of horticulture, residing over the ferry in Anne Arundel county, began to plant a few trees at first, but increased in a few years to thousands of trees, when he furnished the market with the finest of fruit at that time, chiefly of the first imported varieties, which are now still at the head of the list for flavor, superior to any for the number. Those were the Newington, Old Mixon Free, Admirable, Chancellor, Royal Georges, Early Catherine and Nobles. Then came later Teton De Venus, Heath, Belle De Victory, Royal Kensington, with others which at this day, if true to names, are equal if not superior to any grown. Besides the large orchards here of the brothers William, Richard and Zedekiah Linthicum, with Hall Crisp's in the same county, growing immense quantities for market. Year after year fruit was on the increase till five or six hundred acres were planted by one individual, that of our lamented friend, Col Edwin Wilkens. Having sold him his first lot of trees, from which I was a recipient of a walking cane from one of the same trees, with others while visiting him through an invitation extended to the Horticultural Society and invited guests of the Pomological Society, who held their annual exhibition in 1876 at the Armory in the City of Baltimore. He had a stairway made of the same wood from those trees, (which he was proud to exhibit to those in his presence,) of superior rustic workmanship entirely under his own direction, from a few hundred trees he planted first. Now think of hundreds of acres furnishing the different markets with thousands of boxes annually, it is not here altogether, but all through the State, though much to be regretted, the deterioration of fruit generally both in size and flavor, has occurred in thirty years past. Then trees grew to large size, bore superior fruit, and were longer lived and healthier.—Now the peach scarcely lives ten years. The cause in my opinion, is for want of proper care in cultivation and propagation. Of late years it has been a practice to plant the commonest seed for stocks for propagation, which is one main cause of their degenerating. It has evidently proved itself. Yet aiming for the long life thinking that this stock was more hardy it has proved. They last no longer than if the stock was raised from a fine variety, besides not lessening its flavour, and if wanted to be kept up, procure your seed for stocks from the best kinds if possible. There will be double the advantages. The fruit must partake of its parentage, and to add still more, to prolong the time for bearing; a certain amount of pruning

should be given annually. All superfluous wood should be cut out, and when a tree is overloaded with fruit should be lessened of its quantity so as to allow the tree to nourish the fruit, which would be finer in quality, equal in quantity, a better price obtained, and be a means of the tree living many years longer. It is by this overcrop, that the tree declines, or gets what are termed *yellowws*. It has exhausted itself, bringing on premature decay, which otherwise if properly cultivated might have proved useful for several years longer. It is a calamity much to be regretted, brought on by nothing but injudicious propagation and cultivation throughout the whole State.

A large number of peaches are raised on the Western Shore, (Magothy river,) by J. Wm. Shaws, James S. Wilson, Thos. H. Arnold, James Sprigg, S. T. Redgrave, T. J. Tolson, D. B. Nichols, Edward Sprigg, T. Y. Tolson, Cyrus Price, N. Joyce, James Burke, Tilghman Brice, James E. Tate, Charles Brice, Captain Corner, Dr. Ridout, Samuel R. Richardson, besides many others on this side of the bay covering a large number of acres.

The cultivation of the apple in Maryland has fallen off materially; we seldom see as we have seen those fine old orchards of years past; yet in some parts of the State we may by chance see a young, healthy orchard, planted chiefly with the leading varieties. Those for keeping pay the best with early sorts. Of late years many fine varieties have been introduced for seed as shown at the Centennial Exposition from the Northern and Western States, which climate appears to suit the growth and yield a more productive crop; thus furnishing other States and for exportation, which is on an extensive scale and what are sent from California keep a constant supply at all times for market commanding a fair price. For years past a great falling off in the planting of the apple in Maryland—more than any other kind of fruit—while the cultivation of pears have increased, confined to but few varieties as to what at one time was seen. The sorts planted are those the most profitable, looking to flavor, and commanding the best price, which are early and late ones.—The Bartlett, Dutchess, Tyson, Lawrence, Seckle, Taylor, White Doyenne, Winter Nellis, and a few others will always sell as standard kinds; other older varieties are seldom now planted and reduced in number.

The most extensive collection grown in Maryland was by Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers, the owner of Druid Hill, which at the time the ground was purchased by the Park Commissioners in 1860, upwards of three hundred varieties were on

the grounds. Dispersed through the grounds were large specimens of bearing trees, particularly the Suckle, nearly twenty feet high, many of which were sold and the rest had to give way to the Woodman's stroke. During his life he accumulated every variety he heard of, believing he had obtained a treasure through the different reports published, but like many others proved worthless. He had planted 40,000 which the Park Commissioners offered for sale and distributed through the State. He was not only in the culture of pears, but in strawberries, grapes and peach. His whole grounds were in a cultivated state, covered to suit his taste, which was Horticulture and Pomology. Excentric in his views, few had his taste to protect nature which otherwise would have been destroyed; and now the citizens of Baltimore are at this time enjoying that pleasure by recreating in old paths of time, which he in his life held as a sacred spot to gratify his feelings, that hereafter others should enjoy the same privilege as he himself had done. It is due to him the credit of first canning fruit, which as far back as 1830, when he experimented, but not finding it satisfactory abandoned the pursuit.

Others have grown pears to some extent as Mr. Ross Winans; he planted several orchards of many acres each of the leading varieties. He too was of the opinion that pears to do well required certain drainage, and to carry out his views had holes dug six feet in diameter, two feet deep, and in the centre bored down six feet with a diameter ten inches at the bottom. A flower pot inserted was placed at the bottom and then filled to the bottom of surface hole with oyster shells. The old soil hauled away, and fresh soil prepared, the holes were filled and rounded on the top; the trees planted rather elevated, and then covered with shells to four inches thick; then with half-rotten hay or litter, the trees grew vigorously at first, and after sometime they bore fruit which was not improved, and was more or less as usual with blight, which he thought by the process might be prevented by this certain drainage, and also leading from one tree to another. This was attended with much expense, but the result was not favorable.

Others have planted largely of pears as Mr. Marsden, in Anne Arundel county. His orchards contain 15,000 trees in thriving condition, with promising crops of the leading varieties, and to prevent blight he uses largely of lime with muriate of potash and bone dust. This he finds hardens the wood, besides gives color to the fruit, and recommends only cultivating the ground in the fall. Others on the Western Shore have in cultivation orchards which produce well, and on the Eastern Shore, at Chestertown, Mr. Emory has immense orchards in a flourishing condition. He cultivates none but the best kind for sale. It is the most extensive pear orchard on that side of the bay, and joins that of Mr. Wilkens. Being near the water it appears to thrive well, perhaps more moisture is the cause. Some prefer to plant in grass land, and not cultivated, while others prefer deep cultivation, and crops grown thereon. By some method it is to be hoped the cause of the blight will be known for the benefit of horticulture.

The cultivation of small fruits have been much

extended over the States. Large quantities of strawberries are now raised, and what are sent from the South, a general supply is on hand for some time. A few of the leading kinds are only grown, and those the most profitable. Raspberries and blackberries are now grown extensively; those new kinds are quite an acquisition to those already known, and are coming from the South, with what is raised here gives abundant supply. Damsons are getting very scarce; few are cultivated; like Morrella cherries, they are much affected by a knotty substance on the limbs which utterly destroy the trees. Like quinces fine fruits are seldom seen perfect, and in very few locations you see fine fruit.

Apricots and plumbs are scarce in Maryland, also Nectarines which at one time fruited like the peach. Gooseberries are seldom seen of good size, but currants are grown to some extent which are used for jellies, &c. The black currant when made in syrup is very useful in sickness or affections of the bowels, and should be more generally cultivated.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Celery Culture.

We know of no vegetable which is more rapidly coming into popular favor and the demand for which is everywhere growing so rapidly as celery. And still there are thousands of gardens, especially among farmers, in which the first stalk of celery is yet to grow and the gardener has yet to learn how to cultivate and handle it successfully.

The manner of cultivating this delicious and healthful plant has been greatly simplified within the last few years. It is not long since it was supposed that to grow celery in this country a trench some two feet in depth must be excavated, which of course removed all the good soil, which must be supplied, and the plants then set in the bottom, so they could be earthed and the stalks blanched as they grew. But few growers practice this laborious method now. Celery is naturally a salt water plant, thriving best in a rich, moist situation. The seeds must be sown early, as there are usually three weeks in germinating. A cool, moist situation should be chosen for a seed-bed. As the plants make but slow growth during the hot and dry summer months, they are usually not transplanted out until about the middle of July. Hence it is commonly made a second crop on land which has already been cleared of an early crop, such as peas or potatoes. Land which has been heavily manured early in spring will be in better condition for celery than that on which manure is applied just previous to setting the celery plants. The plant is a gross feeder and requires rich as well as moist and cool soil. The plants should be set in slightly depressed rows fully five feet apart.

After the first of September the soil must

be drawn up against them frequently enough to keep the stalks or branches from spreading. The more and oftener they are banked, observing that the central shoot or bud is not entirely covered so as to smother it, the better. Toward the last of October a trench some eighteen inches deep and twelve inches wide is prepared in some dry place where drainage is perfect so that no water can stand in it, and the celery is dug and packed in it upright as it grew, considerable soil being left upon the roots that they may continue to grow and keep crisp. This row is now covered with boards and over them a layer of refuse straw or leaves to keep out the frost. In this way it may be left out over winter, if frost and mice are kept out.

There are many different varieties in cultivation yet they do not differ so greatly from each other as the varieties of most vegetables. We think the excellence of celery depends more upon the care which it receives in growing than upon the variety, yet there are some kinds better than others.

Seedtime and Harvest.

Live Stock Register.

Hereford Cattle.

Though the Hereford breed of cattle has not as yet been exclusively introduced into this section of the country, its excellencies are commanding the situation at many other points, notably in England, Australia, South America and in our own western country. It is a matter of record that not only in the London market have they been quoted from one to two cents a pound above the Short-horns, but the records of the Smithfield show that the Hereford steer has a record over the Short-horn, and the same record shows that the Hereford steer has made as good weights as the Short-horn, at any given age. And now the Bath and West of England Society has awarded the two champion prizes, for best male and female in the show, to the Herefords. Coupling this with the fact that during the same record he has always brought better price, and another established fact that he has always been a more economical feeder and grazer, is it not strange that the press and agricultural societies have not been more ready to encourage them?

A recent sale of 100 Hereford bulls in England for shipment to the grazing regions of Buenos Ayres, shows the estimation in which this famous stock is there held. The Herefords have made more rapid progress in public favor at the West in the last five years, than ever was made by any

other breed of cattle in America in the same time. In Colorado and Wyoming, there are several herds of from 30,000 to 70,000 head, that are using all the Hereford bulls they can get, and already at the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, and at the St. Louis and Kansas City Stock Yards, these steers are commanding the top prices, while five years ago they were not known in these yards. In five years more they will be quoted at all these markets, as they have been in the London market in England for the last 100 years or thereabouts.

The Hereford cattle are tough, hardy and thrive on a diet both in quality and quantity that would be unprofitable in the Short-horns. The cattle are very large sized, make excellent beef, are fair milkers, especially when crossed with other kinds and are withal quite handsome being red-bodied with white markings and a white face, the latter being an invariable mark of the kind. Among the herds of cattle exhibited at the New England Fair at Worcester 1878, none attracted more attention than the herd of Herefords owned by J. S. Hawes, of South Vassalboro, Me. He showed thirteen Herefords, among which was a thoroughbred bull, "Highland Chief," the largest on the grounds, having a length of eleven and a girth of nine feet, one bull and two heifers, also three calves, five months old, which he engaged to parties who design sending them to a ranche in the West, where they are breeding stock to ship to England. The price stipulated was \$300 for the trio. The Hereford cows on exhibition weighed between 1,500 and 1,600 pounds. An enlarged popularity in this country is predicted for the Hereford breed of cattle.—*American Cultivator.*

A WORD FOR THE HOLSTEINS.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* speaks the following praise of this breed of cattle, in response to another correspondent:

For making veal the Holsteins stand without a peer. It is very seldom that a calf will consume the milk that the dam gives. The result is that the calves grow rapidly and fatten quickly. If Mr. Wright could stand on the wharf at Flushing, in Holland, as I have done, and see a steamboat depart for the London market loaded with veal calves, which for size and condition surpassed anything he ever dreamed of, he would conclude that the English people had a better opinion of the Holsteins than he has. And if he will take the trouble to visit a herd of Holsteins of which I could tell him, in this country, numbering now about one hundred head, he will see a number of

cows each of which will turn the scales at sixteen hundred pounds, and a bull that will do it quickly at three thousand pounds. He will acknowledge that their hides are no insignificant item in their owner's balance-sheet, and he will be forced to conclude from manipulation that there is an ample supply of beef and tallow within them. It is no use to decry the Holsteins, for they are a valuable breed of cattle, and will inevitably make their mark in this country. When a cow will give from twenty to forty quarts of milk daily, and when too old for the dairy will yield as much beef and tallow as a Short-horn, she is not to be despised.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.—This is one of the recognized dairy breeds, and comes to us from Scotland. The specialty of the Ayrshire is that of a milk-producer, for the manufacture of cheese and the supply of cities with the lacteal fluid. The milk of the Ayrshire is not especially rich in cream, but in all the other essentials that go to make up good milk it is equal to the best; and the breeders of Ayrshire claim that the quantity produced by their favorites is greater than that produced by any other breed. They are of fair size, and possess moderate beef-producing qualities. In color they are not very uniform, but red-and-white, brown-and-white, and black-and-white predominate. Small red, black, or brown spots, on a white ground, is perhaps a more uniform marking than any other, although in many cases the red predominates. The cows usually have small heads and horns, light necks and shoulders, deep flanks, and heavy hind quarters, with all the marks of deep milkers.—*National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Lamb Raising.

We believe diversified husbandry in this country to be the best. We need to diversify our sheep husbandry all we can. Some must raise pure blooded animals for crossing and improving flocks. Some men in all localities are suited and their ranges adapted to wool growing, and some are to engage in raising wool and mutton. Others will find buying sheep and converting the products of the farm into mutton a profitable business. Raising early lambs for the city trade is a business well worthy of careful consideration and intelligent, patient attempts. It involves some knowledge of all other plans of managing flocks. The details of lamb raising are simple, yet the demands of the market are to be watched, and some shrewdness in judiciously placing the lambs upon the

market, so as to obtain the best results, is needed. The men who make this a specialty do it in a secondary way with usually the highest systems of diversified, mixed husbandry. The results are satisfactory, but not very large, taken as a whole, and we hear very little about their processes. They will tell us that the butchers come out to their houses and they cannot keep their lambs at two or three times the price of ordinary lambs. This matter is not receiving the general attention it deserves in the West. Wont some one who has grown lambs for this kind of a market, give us information on the subject? It is so readily and accidentally done that we think attention should be called to it and the highest success insisted upon as only worthy of the Western sheep raiser.—*Rural World.*

Cotswold Sheep.

In the county of Gloucester, England, parallel with the rivers Avon and Severn, are a range of limestone hills about fifty-four miles long, and in some parts eight miles broad, the highest point being 1134 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is a clayey loam. Upon these hills, from time immemorial, a class of sheep has been raised, called Cotswolds, to which the hills owe their name, and from the hills the sheep derive theirs. In ancient times the sheep were kept during the night in large sheds capable of containing from one to five hundred; these houses were called cots, or cotes, in which in these days sheep were sheltered to protect them from wolves. Wold or would signifies a barren hill, the compound word meaning sheep folds on barren hills. In those days these hills were barren, and at later days the sheep at the age of three years were sent down to the valleys of the Avon and Severn to be fattened.

But the Cotswolds of those days were not like the example which we have now which belongs to the breed improved by an admixture of the Leicester blood, and now, through the advanced cultivation of these hills, and the improvement in the breed, these sheep are fattened on their native hills, and made ready for the butcher at two years of age. The Cotswolds have been largely imported into this country, and their mutton is in all probability better adapted to the American palate than the Leicester, on account of mottling its meat much better. The Leicester lays on its fat immediately under the skin, and mixes little in the muscle. The Cotswold distributes its fat more evenly through the whole carcass. As a mutton sheep it is assuming more importance on account of the large quantities of mutton now shipped to England. It is a long woolled sheep; length of

stable about eight inches, but sometimes reaches twelve inches, when well kept, and the fleece will weigh from six to twelve pounds in some cases. The carcass has in some few instances reached 400 pounds.

Mr. Stone, of Guelph, Canada, had a ram which when raising three years, girthed seventy-four inches—as much as many cows will reach. But the great value of the Cotswold to our American farmers has been in crossing it with the Merino; in doing this they have produced a very valuable combing wool, unequalled by the product from any of the pure breeds of England, unless when a lustre wool was in demand, then the pure-bred Cotswold wool would be more valuable; and with its wool the pure-bred Lincoln and Leicester would be equally valuable. But the value of the wool of either the pure-bred or its crosses depend upon the sheep being well fed; and early maturity can only be attained by good feeding. Good pastures are essential, but these can be aided by green crops being supplied, especially green clover. The winter roots are absolutely necessary with a little corn; this will make excellent mutton and early fat lambs.—*Am. Cultivator*.

Sheep Husbandry.

We give our readers the benefit of a few extracts, as heretofore promised, from that valuable work of Dr. J. B. Killebrew, Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee, prepared for the farmers of that State, and bearing the above title.

After an eloquent opening chapter upon the history, from its earliest days of sheep husbandry, the able writer shows how admirably adapted is the locality, soil and climate of Tennessee to rearing sheep for either wool or meat, or for both. To this we may also safely add that all the Middle and Western and most of the Southern States are remarkably well suited to sheep husbandry.

Dr. Killebrew seems to estimate the Merino highly, and gives the following sensible suggestions as to breeding:

"In order to secure the greatest profits the breeder should first consider the variety best adapted to his locality, and the proximity of a market for his mutton. In the broken, hilly region of East Tennessee, an active, hardy sheep, a good feeder, with a medium coat of wool, will be found most profitable. To build up a breed of this kind, presuming we start from the native mountain scrub, the most desirable cross to make first is the Merino. This will give hardiness and longevity. Add two or more crosses of Cotswold or Leicester, and we get size and fleece. Many farmers are apt to use the Cotswold or Leicester blood too freely after noting the good results of the first cross, thereby increasing the weight of

the fleece at the expense of the other desirable qualities of his flock. As we approach the lowlands in the valley of East Tennessee, where the grasses grow more luxuriantly, the fleece should be increased by using more extensively long-wooled bucks. A cross with some of the heavier breeds of the Down can also be made with good results—such as the Shropshire, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire downs. In breeding these, however, it is important to look out for a close market for lambs, as it is for their weight as mutton that these heavy breeds are considered most valuable. When mutton becomes the principal object of the flock-master, we would give the Southdown preference over all others. An excellent and very profitable mutton-and-wool sheep can be grown in the level section above referred to, by crossing the Southdown upon Cotswold grades, bred as those first spoken of, viz.: with a Merino foundation, and crossed up with some of the long-wooled families. In fact, there are but few of the different varieties but would be improved to some extent by an infusion of Merino blood, especially when it is the intention of the breeder to make sheep husbandry a specialty, and raise large flocks. In the middle portion of the State all varieties can be grown with great success, and here the breeder has only to consider the principal object for which he wishes to build up his flock. If for wool, the nearer he approaches the thoroughbred Cotswold the heavier will be the fleece, but if mutton is his object the Southdown blood should predominate. On leaving the Central Basin of the State, going west, the long-wool sheep should be gradually discarded, to give place for a variety better suited to the climate and the grazing facilities of the country. Here we would again place the valuable Merino blood as a foundation, and cross it up with Southdown. This will make a most profitable breed for the farmer, giving him a hardy, quick-maturing mutton sheep, with a sufficient fleece to pay him handsomely on his investment.

"To sum up the whole, in order to get the best breeds for the different sections of the State, we will only select three of the principal varieties having in a greater measure than any others, the most desirable qualities sought after by the breeder, viz.: hardiness, fleece, and mutton. For the first we would select Merino, for the second Cotswold, the best known and most generally used of all the long-wooled breeds in the State, and for mutton the Southdown. For the eastern division of the State the Cotswold and Merino cross, for the middle division the Cotswold and Southdown, and for West Tennessee the Merino and Southdown.

"Farmers, as a rule, should not go into sheep husbandry to the neglect of other things. Let sheep be *one* of the products of the farm, not the *only* product. A few sheep well cared for will prove profitable to every farmer, while a large flock would become, in nine cases out of ten, a source of annoyance and expense. The object of this paper is to show the profitableness of sheep raising on a small scale. I do not advise the keeping of large flocks by the generality of farmers. If every farmer should carry a small flock, breeding up the natives to high grades, the profits would be very much increased.

"There is still another question which the Tennessee farmer should look too—the question whether to make the growing of wool the principal or subordinate object. This will be governed entirely by his location. If he occupies the high-priced, fertile soils, that abound in many parts of the State, then by all means the production of meat should be his principal aim, and wool only occupy a secondary consideration. Sheep that will mature early, fatten quickly, transforming the rich, blue grass and grain into luscious mutton in the shortest possible time, are those which will yield the greatest profit. Long-lived animals in such localities are by no means so important as when wool is the primary object. The conditions are reversed upon the thin soils, and in the sparsely populated portions of the State. There wool should be the principal end, and mutton the incidental, for it would be quite possible to keep a flock of a thousand or more on a widely extended natural pasture, at less cost of time, trouble, and money, than a flock of one hundred on a small but very fertile and highly improved farm. To market mutton from long distances entails loss, both in quality and quantity; but no product of the form, in proportion to value, involves so little expense in transportation as wool. The flock-masters' motto should be mutton for the rich valley lands; wool for the mountain districts and thin table-lands."

PROFIT OF SHEEP RAISING—Four years ago Mr. Fleet bought ten head of sheep, says the *Mankato Review*, for which he paid \$4 for each, or \$40 for the lot. The first year the wool crop sold for \$18; the second, \$38; and the third, \$86; or a total of \$142. He has killed six head, which have netted him more than the original outlay, and still has fifty head of old sheep and thirty young ones, from which he estimates that he will shear at least \$160 worth of wool. This will give \$300 for wool in the four years and his flock is worth \$250 more. Of course their keeping has been a source of expense, but the benefit of a flock of sheep in keeping down weeds and brush on a farm almost compensate for their care. A farmer of experience in wool-growing has well said that there is more money in growing wool at twenty cents a pound than to loan your money at ten per cent. interest.

WOOL MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to Lavin Blodget, the value of the annual wool manufacturers are about as follows:

Six New England States.....	\$127,500,000
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.....	93,340,000
Twelve Western States and Utah....	41,200,000
California, Oregon and Washington Territory.....	7,250,000
	<hr/> \$283,120,000

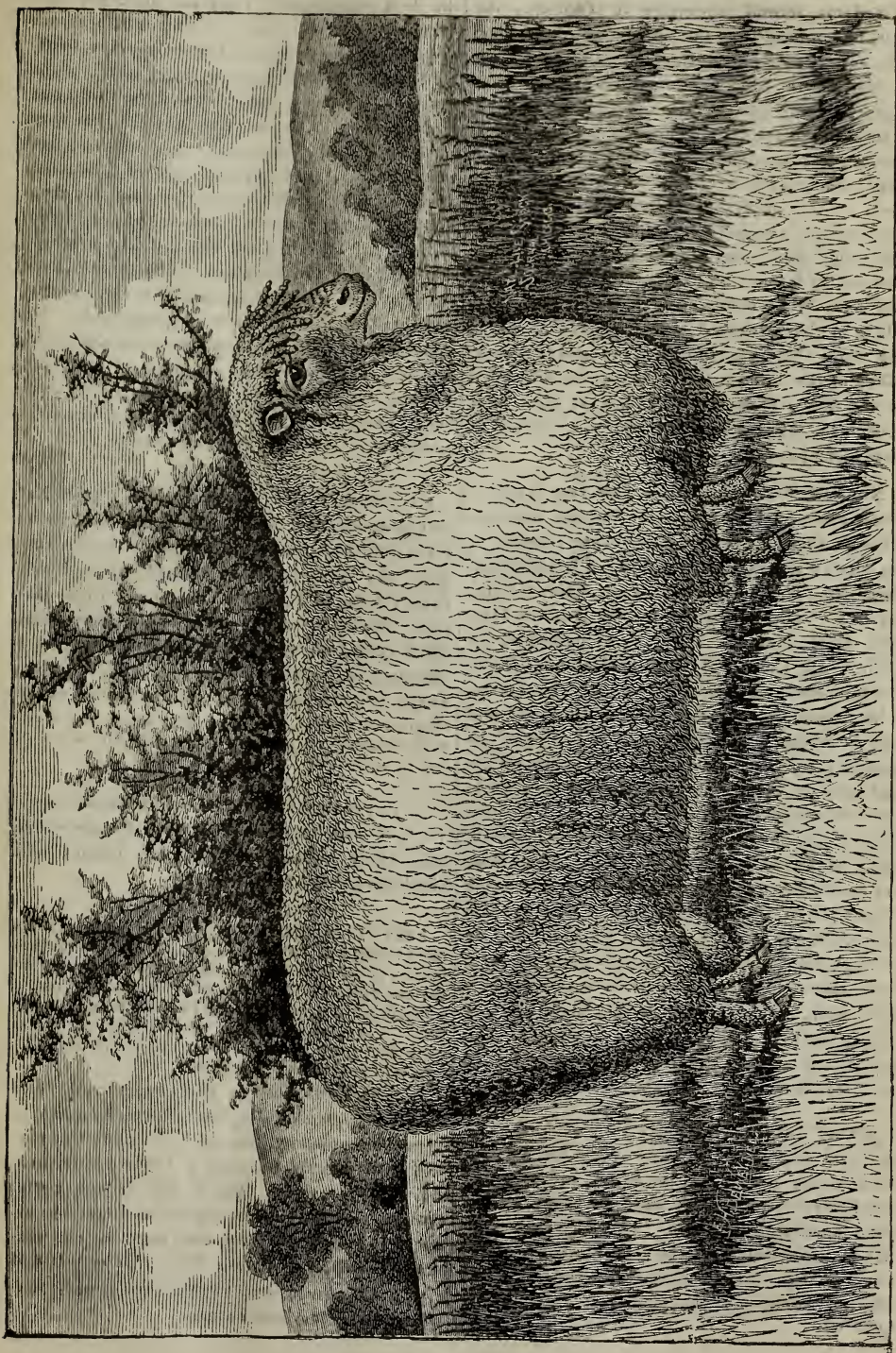
No one should keep pigs who cannot give them a range in a pig tight field. Clover is their proper food this time of the year, with the addition of milk, slops, and bran or wheat. Pigs kept in a close pen in hot weather are utterly unfit for human food.

WE are much gratified in being allowed by the T. L. Miller Company, proprietors of the High-Stock Farm, Beecher, Will county, Ill., to offer to our readers a fine representation of that great prize-winner, the old ram "Standard," one of, if not the best, Cotswold rams that was ever in this country. The flock of Cotswolds of this company is equal to any in America. To make room for a large importation of Hereford cattle, a breed just now in demand at the West, this Company will sell a portion of their superior Cotswold sheep.

GREAT IMPORTATION OF HEREFORD CATTLE INTO AMERICA FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. T. L. Miller has returned, where he has purchased 100 thoroughbred cows and heifers, with only a few bulls one of the largest importations, by a single individual, ever made to this country. These have been selected from the best herds of England, from Mr. John Rice, Pembridge; Mrs. Sarah Edwards, Wintercott; J. B. Green, Marlow; I. Myddleton, Llyhaven; J. Hill, Felhampton Court, Mr. Grazelle, and others. Among them is a half brother and a half sister of *Leonora*, the champion cow of the world. A portion of this importation will be offered to other breeders. It is Mr. M's aim to advance the interests of Hereford breeders throughout the country.

MUTTON.—The cheapest meat for the farmer is mutton. It may safely be said to cost nothing, as the fleece from a sheep of good breed will pay for its keeping. Then, for additional profit, there is a lamb or two, the pelt of the animal if killed at home, the excellent manure from its droppings and the riddance of the pasture from weeds, to which weeds are destructive foes. With the exception of poultry, mutton is also the most convenient meat for the farmer. A sheep is easily killed and dressed by a single hand in an hour, and in the warmest weather it can be readily disposed of before it spoils. Science and experience both declare it the healthiest kind of meat.—*Breeders' Live-Stock Journal*.

WOOL IN ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND.—The *New York Indicator* says: England and Wales contain 58,320 square miles. Ireland 31,874, and Scotland 30,685; total 120,879 square miles. The State of Texas contains 274,356 square miles, and yet Great Britain and Ireland produce very nearly as much marketable wool as the whole of the United States. With a practically unlimited area, any part of which is available for sheep-growing, we yet are large importers of foreign wool, over 65,000,000 of pounds having been imported during the last year as against about 35,000,000 the year previous, notwithstanding that there is a heavy import duty.



THE OLD RAM 'STANDARD.'

MR. A. M. CARR, Salem, Ohio, writes to the *Country Gentleman*, August 31st: "I have received my second importation of Oxfords; the last, fifteen head from the noted Oxford breeder, Mr. Street, of Bedford, England, selected for me by Mr. Beattie, are a fine lot, one of the two-shear rams weighing 300 pounds, and a perfect picture. I am satisfied the Oxfords are the coming sheep, being great wool-producers, and having a fine, large, plump carcass of mutton. I have crossed them on all grades of native ewes with great success and satisfaction, getting fine lambs with great vigor and constitution. Rams are in great demand by farmers for grading up common stock, the cross being more satisfactory than any other. Many of the half-breed lambs weighed at weaning time this year 100 and 110 pounds each. Many of the farmers, after seeing the difference in the lambs from Oxford and other rams, have spoken for the service of my ram to a number of ewes at \$3 per ewe."

NORMAN THOROUGHBREDS FOR THE WEST.—Fifteen thoroughbred French Norman horses—eleven stallions and four mares—were received at the United States bonded stables of Robert Stoddard, No. 600 Greenwich street, New York, recently. The lot arrived by the steamer *Hermes* from Havre. They were purchased in France by Colonel J. A. Bridgeland, United States Consul at Havre. Three of the horses, a handsome, black, five-year-old stallion, and two three-year-old mares, will be shipped on Saturday to D. A. Blodgett, of Hersey, Mich. and will be used to improve the native stock in the lumbering district of Northwest Michigan. Five of the horses will be shipped to Fremont, Ohio, and seven to Litchfield, Ohio. The horses are mostly iron-gray or black in color, and weigh from 1,700 to 1,800 pounds each. They are said to require no greater amount of feed than an ordinary-sized horse. The cost of bringing them from Havre to New York is in round numbers \$100 each. The animals of this breed are very strong, and at the same time intelligent and gentle, and are steadily growing in favor among American breeders of draught horses.

JERSEY CATTLE.—Fifty-six head of Jersey cattle were lately sold in New York for \$16,366. Two young cows sold for \$1,400 and \$1,425 respectively. The animals were all young, and of most admirable selection. The high prices attained were owing to the butter records of the cows, or that of their ancestors when these, the offspring, were too young to tell their butter qualities.

DEVON CATTLE.—This is an English breed, and of all the breeds it is perhaps the oldest and the best established. They are uniformly of a deep, rich red color, with small heads, neat, and rather long horns, round bodies, are fine in the bone, do not usually grow so large as the Short-horns or Herefords, and are famed the world over for hardiness. The steers are unequaled as work cattle, the cows are usually fair milkers; and when quality, quantity, and cost of production are all considered, their advocates claim for them superiority over all other breeds in the production of beef, and that they will live and do well where the Short-horn and Hereford would starve. They have not been widely disseminated in this country, but there are several most excellent herds. No breed of cattle in the world presents a more attractive appearance than a herd of well-kept Devons, with their rich red color, neat, waxy horns, expressive eyes, and sprightly movements. —*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

CRIB-BITING.—Crib-biting is often a habit, but may be caused by a disease. Indigestion occasions a constant irritation and uneasiness, which may impel the horse to take hold with the teeth and stretch the neck as a means of relief. From this grows the habit of crib-biting and wind-sucking, which ceases when the cause is removed. As a remedy give the horse in his feed, daily, for a few weeks, one drachm of copperas and half an ounce of ground ginger, and feed him upon cut feed, with crushed or ground grain, and an ounce of salt in each feed.

LATE IMPORTATIONS OF FINE STOCK.—Messrs. T. S. Cooper and his brother, of Pennsylvania, have lately imported several fine Oxford and Southdown sheep from England.

BEET SUGAR PROSPECTS.—A new company has been formed in Paris, with a capital of ten million francs, to establish beet root sugar factories in various parts of Canada, each factory to cost a hundred to a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. A scientific expert named Delalonde, has been sent from Paris to report upon the capabilities and resources of Canada.

It seems to us that the Frenchmen could find localities in the Middle States better adapted to sugar beet growing than can be found in Canada. We would like to see such a French enterprise started in Maryland. But as the French prefer Canada, perhaps German capitalists might be induced to invest in making beet sugar in our section of the United States. This industry is bound to become a great success in portions of our country.—[Eds. Maryland Farmer.]

The Poultry House.

The Dorking Breed of Fowls.

Notwithstanding all attempts at rivalry for the past half century, especially with the large Asiatics, the Dorking still maintains its ascendancy among the fowls of England. We may attribute this to its possessing the same superiority of qualities among its kinds, as Short-horns have among cattle, and because it is the best for general purposes. Fowls of this breed are of a size sufficiently large to suit the most fastidious for the table; their flesh is superior to that of any other breed except the game fowl; the hens lay fairly, and are steady sitters and good nurses; while their chickens are hardy, grow rapidly, and mature early. Lastly they are fine looking, of noble presence, and excel all other breeds for crossing.

The nearest approach to a Dorking is the Houdan; but I have not found the chickens so hardy or easily raised; and the top-knot is objectionable as it occasionally blinds them. Both these breeds excel in giving plenty of meat on the breast and other parts of the body where most desirable.—They are not made up mostly of rump and legs.

I wish the fifth toe could be bred off, as it is a mere ugly excrescence. A Dorking occasionally comes without it, and such are fully equal in size and all other qualities to the best of the five-toed. If these could be kept and bred from to the exclusion of others, the ugly fifth toe might be got rid of almost entirely in a few generations.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

The Moulting Season.

I suppose it is not the losing of old feathers that weakens the hens and causes them to stop laying, but the growing of the new feathers makes a heavy draft on the system, and it is for this reason a critical period, as is the case of children when teething. Sometimes fowls die at the time of moulting, and they are really pitiable in appearance, if they moult late in the season, and go about with bare backs when the weather is cool. Old fowls, if they are in good condition, moult in August and September usually, at which time they should have especial care in order to preserve their health and to keep them in condition to produce eggs.

The better plan is to separate the cocks from the hens, for the reason that the flesh of the hens during this season is very tender, and the cocks will injure them by tearing their backs and sides with their nails. And, as the hatching season is over at that time, and hens will produce as many eggs without a cock being with them, it will be a great advantage to separate them.

If the hens are shut up in close quarters, it will be very necessary that they be supplied with a variety of easily digested and substantial food, but all heating substances must be avoided.

I use for my poultry at this season wheat, barley and oats, with boiled potatoes, slightly

salted, about three times a week, and meat in some form once or twice. They also need a tonic, which may be prepared as follows. Put one pound of sulphate of iron (common copperas) and one ounce of sulphuric acid in a two-gallon jug; add one-half gallon of water; let it stand twenty-four hours, then fill the jug up with soft water, and it is ready for use. Give one teaspoonful in each pint of drinking water to the chickens, old and young.—*J. O. H. Manchester, N. H., in American Poultry Yard.*

Exhaustion of Soil.

The following from the pen of Dr. J. R. Lawes, to the *London Agricultural Gazette*, is worth the attention of all farmers:

"It is now exactly forty years since we began to exhaust a portion of one of my fields by continuous unmanured wheat crops. It may be interesting to show the evidence we are in a position to bring forward upon the subject of exhaustion as regards the soil at Rothamstead. It would appear probable that the annual decline due to exhaustion may amount from one-quarter to one-third of a bushel of wheat per acre per annum. If we take the smaller quantity and add it to the ordinary proportion of straw, the result would be equivalent to about forty pounds of produce; and there is but little doubt the bulk of the organic matter of the crop is obtained from the atmosphere the amount of matter annually taken from the soil by these forty pounds of produce (including the nitrogen it contained) would be between two pounds and three pounds. The evidence derived from other experiments in the same field proves that this decline in produce is due to an absence of nitrogen as also that minerals are in excess, but the actual amount of nitrogen that these forty pounds of produce would have contained would be less than one-half pound in weight! It will, I am afraid, appear to your agricultural readers something like an absurdity to suppose that one-half pound, more or less, of any substance upon an acre of ground could have an appreciable influence upon a crop. I may observe, however, that this annual decline of forty pounds of produce, small as it appears to be, amounts in forty years to ten bushels per acre. Analyses of the soil made at different times show that the nitrogen is declining, and as the free use of minerals in an adjoining experiment does not prevent the decline of the crop, we can come to no other conclusion than that the gradual decline in the produce is due to the diminishing amount of nitrogen in the soil. As far as the wheat crop is concerned it would appear that the total amount of produce to be obtained from any soil must depend very much upon the stores of nitrogen already in the land. It is true that the soil obtains a certain amount of ammonia from the rain-fall, and it probably condenses more or less from the atmosphere; but, on the other hand, drainage carries away every year more or less nitrogen in the atmosphere supply, whatever it may amount to, does not suffice to prevent a decline of the crop; it is therefore evident that the source from which the forty crops obtained their supply must have been the stores of nitrogen already existing in the soil when the experiment commenced.

THE
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DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture & Rural Economy.
EZRA WHITMAN,
Editor.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

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NOTICE.—We do hope the subscribers, who are in arrears for the MARYLAND FARMER will, without further delay, remit to us immediately the amount of bills sent out to them in our July number.

SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER, Richmond, Va. Subscription \$2.00 a year. We will furnish this excellent and popular Agricultural Journal, with our paper one year for \$2.50. Every farmer should have it.

We have issued this month the largest number of copies of the MARYLAND FARMER we have ever sent out in any month before, and take the occasion to call attention of our readers to the beauty of the Illustrations and the superior worth of the several communications from learned and practical correspondents, that characterize the monthly contents of our journal. We shall endeavor to continue in the line of progress; determined to deserve the increasing patronage we daily receive.

An Editorial Letter to the Maryland Farmer.

OUR NORTHERN TRIP—NEW ENGLAND FAIR AT WORCESTER, MASS.

During an extended tour through the Northern States we stopped to meet old friends and to see the sights at the great New England Fair held this year at Worcester, Mass., on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, September. Our quarters were at the nice hotel called the "Bay State House."

The exhibition this year, as a whole, and in each department, we think excelled any ever held at that flourishing town, and we have witnessed many of them. The array of live stock of nearly all the different breeds was large and did honor to the progressive spirit of New England stock breeders. We cannot say that the exhibition of poultry was as large as we expected, yet there were many new varieties of fowls and some superior to any we have seen before. The show of fine horses was excellent, and the cattle were in their glory; all were admirable, yet the Herefords seemed to attract by their size and beauty most attention. The several breeds were well represented by choice specimens of their respective families.

This is what the Worcester Gazette says about the Herefords:

"Epicures linger longest about the pens where the Herefords are shown, and an anchorite's mouth might well water at the vision of juciness and luxury suggested by their forms. They are beef animals *par excellence*, and the poorest animal on the ground is fatter than many a fat cow sold in the Worcester market.

J. S. Hawes, of South Vassalborough, Me., who was here last year, has 14 head from his herd of 80, led by President, a two year old bull. The young stock is wonderful for size and shape, and the whole herd is as clean and neat as though prepared for a parlor exhibition. Every horn is scraped and polished, and every hair is like silk. It may interest those who saw Mr. Hawes's big bull here last year, to know that it has since been killed, and it dressed 2,000 pounds. The hide weighed 135 pounds."

There were other splendid Herefords on the ground, such as the herd of 25 belonging to that enterprising firm and importers of Herefords, Messrs. Burleigh & Dodwell, of Fairfield Centre, Me., who had a two year old bull—Crawford—weighing 1850 pounds.

It struck us rather singular that the Jerseys and Guernseys were put in separate classes, while the Swiss and Holsteins were put in one class.

The Holsteins were prominent. Mr. W. Robinson, Barre, had six head from Cheney stock, and W. A. Russell, Lawrence, had twenty-seven head. He had a cow with a record of 16,274 pounds of milk in 362 days. Her largest record in one day was 77½ pounds. The Swiss cattle made a large exhibit, being plentiful in Worcester county. This breed we saw for the first time, it being unknown in our region, and we were surprised to see how evidently it showed to be a good dairy breed. These cattle are mostly grey roan or dun, like the short horns somewhat in build, though not so heavy. They are large size. There were fifty-odd on exhibition. The exhibitors were Messrs. D. G. Aldrich, Worcester; J. N. Keyes, J. F. Leach, Bridgewater; J. A. Bancroft, Worcester; D. G. Roberts, Pittsfield.

The show of swine was a capital one, embracing many breeds, the Berkshire and other black breeds predominating.

The exhibition of sheep, strange to say, in this stock raising community, was small and unattractive.

The exhibit of fruits, flowers, plants and household industries, was very large and highly creditable to the exhibitors. It was held in the town, as a separate side show to the great fair on the show grounds.

THE GRAND SIGHT

was the plowing matches. *One hundred and fifty-three teams* were entered to contend for the different prizes, and all of them on the ground. This was a surprising sight to many lookers on, and a very exciting one to a farmer. The teams were horses and oxen, and all looked well and seemed to be trained in the best manner for the work they were expected to do. Such a wonderful sight is to be seen nowhere outside of New England, and probably it is productive of more practical value to the farmer than the mere exhibition of pampered animals, usually seen at fairs. Where there was so much excellent plowing done, and by such a number of teams and drivers, it seemed to us almost an impossibility for the judges to come to any satisfactory conclusion in the award of premiums. The sight was one we shall never forget,

The trial of draught horses and oxen in pulling heavy loads and in backing loads up an inclined plane was very interesting and the feats performed were wonderful.

The amount of machinery, agricultural implements and labor-saving tools, &c., were immense, as might have been expected at a fair in inventive New England.

Among the thousand and one articles worthy of notice, we were struck with a glass rolling-pin, and thought how the ladies all over the country would admire it for the ease with which it can be cleaned, and because the dough will never stick to it like it does to the wooden roller. The large display of manufactured dry goods and other articles of clothing, including shoes, &c., is a commendable feature in these northern fairs, and should be more often imitated in Southern exhibitions, that manufacturers in the South, of all cotton and woollen goods and shoes and agricultural implements, &c., should be encouraged by liberal premiums, and not as is generally the case, rewarded only by a poor diploma. Pasteboard certificates will never build up manufactories in our section of the country—where such enterprises are necessary to the progress and prosperity of our people. We are far behind our Northern friends in encouraging home industries. If a man has a large exhibition of useful farm implements, or specimens of superior cloth or cotton fabric or fine shoes, made within our own borders, he must be content with a diploma, no matter what it cost him to attend the Fair and make his exhibit. This is all wrong, and we hope the wrong will in future be righted by our agricultural and mechanical societies.

During the meeting of this flourishing association, many excellent addresses were made by distinguished men. Dr. George B. Loring, President of the New England Society, opened the meeting with an admirable address, and was followed by Governors Long, Head and Ordway, Dr. Kelley and Mr. Bowen, of N. Y. *Independent*, in short appropriate speeches. On the third day, Vice President of the United States Wheeler, made an excellent speech on his reception. Time nor space will not allow full justice to be done those gentlemen, so we decline giving even an outline of their remarks. The weather was not favorable, owing to frequent showers. Yet the attendance daily was very large; one day there were 18 to 20,000 people on the grounds. It was so cold that overcoats were necessary, and fire very agreeable.

The Fair was a great success and well worth a trip from Baltimore.

Determined to see as many fairs as we could during our trip, we left Worcester and went to Portland, Me., to attend the Cumberland County fair held at Portland on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September. We regret to say that owing to the unpleasant, stormy weather during our stay, the exhibition was not what was anticipated, altho' there was much to be seen of great interest. But the exhibition in the hall was very attractive in all its departments, and regret that we have not time to notice in detail many of the articles of fruit, household manufactures, &c., which reflected great credit on the men and women of Maine.

We cannot close without gratefully acknowledging the courtesies and kind attention of the secretary, Mr. A. L. Dennison, who handed us a complimentary ticket and made our time very pleasant. We left before the fair closed that we might be in Boston at the Massachusetts Horticultural Show and to witness the grand celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, of which I may write hereafter. W.

A LIBERAL PROPOSITION—Mr. R. W. L. Rasin of this city, has proposed to the Baltimore County Agricultural Society to give to the youths of the county prizes for the production of crops of wheat and corn. He has placed at the disposal of the society the sum of \$350, to be distributed as follows: \$100 for the best, \$50 for the second best, and \$25 for the third best acre of wheat produced by youths residing in the county under 17 years of age, and three similar prizes for the first, second and third best products from one acre of corn. The conditions are that the society shall undertake the adjudication between the competitors; that the contestants shall be residents of the county and under the age named; that the ground, shall be plowed and cultivated and the crops planted or sown and harvested by the boys themselves. No condition is made as to the use of any special fertilizers, the efforts being free to all coming within the requirements of age and residence.

MR. S. W. FICKLIN'S THIRD ANNUAL SALE, at his Belmont Farm, near Charlottesville, Va., on the 1st of October. We have just received the catalogue of the stock to be offered on that day, and call attention of persons in want of superior stock of purest pedigrees. Mr. Ficklin has been engaged for many years in breeding thoroughbred and trotting horses, also Percheron and Clydesdales; Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Chester swine, and at this sale will be offered a large number of the choicest specimens of each sort. We trust the sale will be largely attended and be the success it deserves to be.

OUR FOREIGN CATTLE TRADE.—Five years ago there was shipped a small amount of fresh meat to England by way of experiment. It proved a successful venture. Six months after a cargo of live cattle was sent over and that proved a remunerative speculation, and from that time the trade increased rapidly until last year it reached in live stock and dressed beef, 105,324 head. The number this year has already reached over 120,000, the value of which is in round numbers about \$35,000,000, notwithstanding stringent laws restricting the importation of live cattle from the United States by the British Government. These restrictions will no doubt be modified or withdrawn shortly as the necessities of the British people at the present time, and in all probability hereafter without cessation, will demand American meats to supply their wants. Our best beef and mutton can be at a profit put on the markets of England at a less price than beef of equal quality can be reared by the farmers of England. Wealthy Englishmen seeing this are coming over to this country and buying ranches in the West to raise cattle and sheep with a view of entering in the cattle trade, convinced that it offers a field for rich dividends or investments of capital, if properly and honestly managed. In the meantime our capitalists should be on the alert, lest John Bull beats us at our own game, by taking the lead and being the first to play trumps.

Publications Received.

"Keeping One Cow," is the title of a small but elegantly gotten up book and well illustrated just issued by the Orange Judd Company, New York. Price only \$1.00. This practical work is designed to show that every family should keep a cow, and how easily and economically one cow can be kept by every villager or person controlling an acre of ground or less. It is a valuable compilation from the written experience of able and practical writers, including such well known authorities as Henry E. Alvord, of Mass., Prof. D. D. Slade, of Harvard College, P. S. Norris, of New York, Geo. G. Duffee, of Alabama, and others of prominence. Mr. Orange Judd adds a chapter on "Keeping a cow in a village stable," written in his usual clear and concise style. The book has been judiciously edited, and is very pleasant and instructive reading, worth ten times its cost to any one who keeps one or more cows.

"A Sketch of the Tobacco Interest of Western North Carolina." By Col. J. D. Cameron. A well written treatise, worthy of careful perusal by all interested in tobacco growing.

From T. J. Edge, secretary to the Penna. State Board of Agriculture, the Ninth Quarterly Report of the Board of Agriculture of that State. It is full of valuable information and statistics.

Editorial Letter.—Number Two.

BOSTON CELEBRATES ITS 250th ANNIVERSARY.

Boston, September 16th, 1880.

I arrived here from Portland, and found every hotel and, indeed it seemed, every dwelling crowded—the “hub” was full to bursting. I drove to the Parker House, where I expected my mail, and received it, but could not get a room, but a cot to lay upon, and as this did not suit a tired out man, I went to the Tremont, where I found the same state of things. I began to think I should not find a place to repose in comfort my weary limbs, but in my search I drove to the American Hotel where I was fortunate in securing a large and comfortable room and capital fare. After a short rest and refreshment I visited Horticultural Hall, where the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was holding its fifty-first annual meeting. Here I met the genial Secretary, and am glad to publicly thank him for the complimentary ticket he handed to me, and for his other kind attentions. The exhibition was as it always is, a great success, perhaps unusually so this year. The attendance was large notwithstanding the inclement weather and muddy streets. The whole building seemed filled with flowers, fruits and vegetables. The library and even the committee rooms were crowded with plums, peaches, small fruits and grapes. The lower hall was full of splendid specimens of vegetables and such fruits as apples and pears. The show of apples was immense and of great variety and beauty. The upper hall was devoted entirely to flowers and rare plants and presented a strikingly lovely sight. What I did not see that night I saw the next morning, for I remained at the exhibition only a short time at night, as I had accepted an invitation from the chairman of the committee of reception to be present at the great centennial jubilee in Faneuil Hall. Here, as I anticipated, was an intellectual feast. The meeting was crowded with the talent, worth and wealth, of Boston, and distinguished visitors from different sections of the country.

The meeting was opened with an address by Mayor Prince, of Boston, who, after concluding his remarks introduced the venerable Robert C. Winthrop, who was received with great applause. Mr. W. evidently realized the fact that he was a lineal descendant from the first Governor of Massachusetts. He spoke with great energy and elquence, and captivated his audience, which listened attentively and applauded heartily. There were several other excellent speeches by distin-

guished orators, and the meeting broke up at a late hour, with every one delighted and interested.

The grand parade took place next day and was a remarkable show. I sat at a window in the American House, and had a fine opportunity to see the thronged streets and the long procession, which occupied near *five hours* in passing any one point altho' the movements were quick and the ranks were wide and close together. There were a large number of vehicles and some 30,000 men in the line. It was estimated that the number of visitors to Boston on this occasion was between 250,000 and 300,000. All business of every sort was suspended and the whole population seemed absorbed in giving eclat to the celebration.

How time flies and the world progresses! As I sat looking on the parade, I could not but recall the rather unusual coincident, that fifty years ago to the day, I had witnessed the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, when the celebration was then as large and magnificent as it was to-day duly proportioned to the size and wealth of the city at that time and now.

Although Boston may well be proud of her present position and of her splendid celebration, yet as a Baltimorean I could not help thinking, that Baltimore has a larger population although she is 100 years younger than Boston, and is now about to celebrate the anniversary of her settlement only 150 years ago. As I saw Mayor Latrobe among the invited guests at Faneuil Hall, I hope he got hints which will be useful and if possible improved upon in our coming sesqui-centennial soon to occur, and that it will prove at least worthy of the prosperous younger sister of the self-styled Athens of America.

It is wonderful away up in the north that such fruits and such quantities of flowers are seen everywhere in and around the city of delightful, famous old Boston. If it be called a home of pumpkin pies, Massachusetts is certainly the home of the apple and the pear.

W.

The officers of the District of Columbia Horticultural Society have been kind enough to send us a complimentary invitation to be present at their October annual meeting, which we hope to be able to accept, and in person return thanks.

The officers of the Washington County, Md., and of the Piedmont, Va., Agricultural Societies have also done us the honor to send us complimentary tickets for their respective fairs, which we gratefully acknowledge.

For The Maryland Farmer.

Feeding Poultry.

The direct profit of loss with stock of any kind whatever comes from the feeding resorted to, if proper food has been given, at regular intervals in sufficient quantity, profit is the natural result, while hap-hazard management results disastrously. In the feeding and management of poultry, there is more lax discipline than with any other kind of stock. There is far too much corn, in its different forms, fed to breeding poultry and to layers to secure the best results, for corn has a great tendency to produce fat, which is not desirable where plenty of eggs are expected, the fat forming so thickly on and around the ovaries and other organs as to effectually prevent them from laying. In cold weather warmth and heat is necessary, and feeding corn moderately to the laying hens is not so objectionable as it is during the warm summer months, while over-fat fowls are more liable to disease and ailments than those only in good condition.

For the laying fowls no better food can be given for a principal food than good, sound, whole wheat, tho' it must not be given in the same quantities as is corn. Screenings are not all objectionable, provided they are not musty or spoiled, tho' the price at which they are usually sold makes them more expensive than good wheat, for the simple reason that scarcely one-half of the screenings is wheat or will be consumed by the poultry, the greater part being cheat, cockle, weed, seeds, &c.

For the fattening of poultry corn is the very best and cheapest which can be given to accomplish it. To secure the greatest profit from the poultry, it is economy in the end to keep the birds growing rapidly from the start, and a couple of weeks before they are to be marketed have them penned up and fed principally on soft food, such as scalded corn meal, well boiled mush, oat meal mush, (if the meal can be gotten cheaply,) &c., feeding twice a day at first and towards last, three times, only what they will eat up with an appetite, and confining the birds in a darkened room, giving them light only at feeding time. E.

Something Unusual in Dairying.—Mr. Wm. Jenkins, of St. Mary's County, Md., reports a singular case of one of his Alderney cows. She gave one and a-half gallons of good milk per day up to three hours before she calved a fine calf, and her milk did not undergo the usual change upon giving birth. This is a nut which we hope the knowing dairymen will crack and give us their solution of this freak of nature,

Agricultural Fairs.

The Seventeenth Exhibition of the Sandy Spring, Md., Horticultural Society, was held on the 3d ult.; and was not only largely attended but was not only largely attended but was highly successful. This is the oldest and most flourishing horticultural society in the State. It reflects great credit upon the ladies and gentlemen of Montgomery county to have such instructive and interesting annual festivals.

The Baltimore County Fair was held on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of September, and notwithstanding very unfavorable weather during most of the time, it proved a success beyond expectation. Our thanks are due for the complimentary card of invitation through the secretary, Mr. Sands, and much regret that uncontrollable circumstances prevented our being present. This is the second fair of this society, and we are glad to hear was a great improvement on that of last year. We learn that the exhibition as a whole, was very creditable, and that the grounds have been greatly improved by the erection of a fine Horticultural Hall, grading the grounds, planting of trees and other essential requirements for permanent success. We are glad to see that the Society has induced ladies and boys to exhibit the graces of horsemanship in the ring. This noble art once so universally practiced had become almost extinct among our fair women.

Kent County Fair.—We regret our inability to have met once again the whole-souled farmers of old Kent at their annual festival, but are happy to learn from the *Chestertown Transcript*, that the fair at Worton this year surpasses in many respects any exhibition heretofore held there, and especially pleased to hear that the ladies' department was unusually varied in articles and commanded unanimous praise from admiring crowds.

PREMIUMS TO MARYLAND STOCK ABROAD.—A Berkshire boar, bred by our friend Alex. M. Fulford, of Belair, Md., has won first premium for boars under one year old, at the Ohio State fair, also sweepstakes prize, *over all ages and breeds*, at the Northern Ohio fair. Mr. Fulford has a stock of Berkshires not surpassed by any in this country.

We return our thanks to the officers of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society for their invitation to the 22nd annual fair, and regret we were unable to attend what we hear was a very successful meeting of this long established association.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Chats With the Ladies for October.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

FOUR-LEAFED CLOVER.

Soft scarlet clouds flecked all the sky,
Pale twilight still delaying,
When to her child a mother wild
Cried, "May, where were you straying?"
"O mother, dear, I wandered far
By field and copsewood cover,
And searched in vain each grassy plain
For one small four-leaved clover.

"I long to dream a lovely dream,
And wake to find it real."
"Ah simple child," the mother smiled,
"Too well you loved the ideal.
But look beside yon mossy stone,
My reckless little rover,
For very near I see from here
Your long-sought four-leaved clover.

"And think, May, while you gather it,
Green in the cool gray gloaming,
How often grow close by and low
The gifts we seek by roaming.
Then, if you learn to find at home
Small joys you once looked over,
You'll bless the day you whiled away
In seeking four-leaved clover."

How prettily expressed by the writer of the above lines is the every day fact that "small joys" are to be found at home if we "learn to find them," instead of wasting time and energy in going afar off to find them. How many things are "far-fetched and dear-bought." Home, dear home! is the place where our children should find all the comforts, and all the pleasures and joys needed to make life happy. The out-door sports and amusements during the delightful days of October are many and varied for old and young—such as gathering wild grapes and pretty berries, nutting parties and family pic-nics in the woods to get quantities of the bright-colored leaves for the house winter decoration. There are other pleasant home employments that may be made agreeable pastimes—saving the best seeds from choice flowers—preparing the flower beds for winter and planting out shrubbery and bulbs. Around the beds for bulbs the Alpine strawberry makes a useful and very pretty bordering, equal to the box-edging. Among the many shrubs that should be set out this autumn, let me recommend

some of the hardy clematis. Of one especially the *London Gardner's Chronicle* thus speaks:

CLEMATIS LANUGINOSA.

"Notwithstanding the many fine varieties of clematis that have been raised and distributed during the past few years, the species above named is quite unrivaled for the great beauty and substance of its magnificent flowers, the color of which is of a rich delicate azure blue, and the size as large as or larger than that of any other variety extant. It is one of those real good things discovered and sent home by the late Mr. Fortune, who found it growing on the hills of Che-kiang."

A gentle hint to the matrons will be pardoned I hope. Now, that preserving, canning and drying fruits and vegetables are over, the making of pickles, catsups, and preparing tomatoes and corn mixed, cooked and canned, will require your timely attention; but above all things remember that October is the month to put up the sweetest butter, so do not neglect your dairy, and make all the butter possible this and next month for a winter's supply.

The Wife's Reproof.

One day as, Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocations after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home to his wife, with directions to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking was described, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it, or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She, also, with some difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation:

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet you anything you have spoiled it for my eating." (Taking off the cover.) "I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled frog."

"Why my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing. You knew better. I never loved fried fish. Why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish you

know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."

So saying she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod, nicely boiled, were neatly deposited in a dish, a sight of which would make an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish this!" exclaimed he. "Boiled fish! Chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind, you would have made it into a chowder."

His patient wife with a smile immediately placed a tureen before him, containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear," she said, "I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish."

"Favorite dish indeed! I dare say it is an unpalatable, wishy washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a bull-frog of portentous dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length.

Zachariah sprang from his chair not a little astonished at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear," said his wife in an entreating tone, "I hope you will be able to make a dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right and he was wrong, and declared that she should never again have occasion to read him such a lesson—and he was as good as his word.

Domestic Recipes.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—The small, long kind are the best for pickling, and those but half grown are nicer than the full grown. Let them be freshly gathered; pull off the blossoms, but do not rub them; pour over them a strong brine, boiling hot; cover close, and let them stand all night. The next day put your hand in the jar or tub and stir gently, to remove all sand; drain on a sieve, and then dry in a cloth. Make a pickle with the best cider vinegar, adding spice in the following proportions: To each quart of vinegar put half an ounce of whole black pepper, the same of ginger and allspice, and one ounce of mustard-seed. If the flavor is agreeable, add four shallots, and two cloves of garlic to the gallon of vinegar. When this pickle boils up, throw in the cucumbers, and make them boil as quick as possible three or four minutes. Put them in a jar with the boiled vinegar,

and cover closely. Made in this way, they will be tender, crisp and green. If the color is not quite clear enough, pour off the vinegar the next day; boil up, and pour over the cucumbers; cover perfectly tight. Strips of horse radish may be added.

CUCUMBER SALAD.—"We have just prepared our winter's supply of cucumber salad, and this is how we made it: There were about a dozen ripe 'white spine' cucumbers lying on our vines, and these picked, washed, pared, cut into strips, taking out the seeds, and then, to each dozen cucumbers, which we cut up into pieces like small dice, we put twelve large white onions, chopped; six large green peppers, also chopped; one quarter pound each of black and white mustard seed, and a gill of celery seed. These were all mixed together, a teacup of salt added, and they were then hung up in a cotton bag to drain for twenty-four hours. Then the salad, with enough clear cold vinegar to cover it, was put into stone jars, and fastened nearly air-tight. In six weeks it will be fit for me. It looks as well as it tastes—so white and crisp—and makes an elegant salad for a joint of cold meat. It is not like the Spanish salad that requires a 'counsellor for salt, a miser for vinegar, a spendthrift for oil, and a madman to stir it up, but it is quite as good in its way and not very troublesome to make."

A GOOD TABLE SAUCE.—Take one gallon of tomatoes, wash and simmer in three quarts of water until nearly done. Strain through a sieve. Add two tablespoonfuls of each of these spices, ginger, mace, black pepper, allspice and salt, and one of cayenne pepper. Boil down to one quart. Pour in one half pint best vinegar, and then pass through a hair sieve. Bottle in half pint bottles; cork and seal securely, and keep in a cool place.

French gardeners preserve ripe peaches by packing them in bran and placing in cellars.

It is said that a pound and a half of oat meal will supply as much fat as a pound of uncooked meat.

"GOLDEN MEDAL WHEAT."—A package of wheat of the above name, has been received. It came from the "Moreton Farm," Rochester, New York. Joseph Harris, proprietor. The sample is excellent, plump, fine white grains. Price only \$1.50 per bushel. Very cheap. It would be well for the wheat growers to buy a few bushels. Mr. Harris has deservedly wide reputation as a careful farmer and is an agricultural author of celebrity.

THE DAIRY.

The Shape of the Deep Milking Cow.

THE LAW OF OUTWARD FORM AND MILK CAPACITY.

We do not know that any general law can be formulated which will show with any degree of certainty the relations existing between the shape, (or perhaps it would be better here to use the French word *contour*,) of a milch cow, and her capacity as a superior dairy animal, or in other words, a cow of great milking qualities, and yet it seems certain that such a law somewhere exists, and may, by diligent search, be traced out and defined.— There have been, it appears, too many well authenticated instances of the remarkable milking capacity of certain cows, whose form and external characteristics have been well known, to make it simply a *coincidence* that a well defined form or outline is always present where the individuality of great milk production is also a leading quality. Recent knowledge has formulated a "scale of points" for dairy cows of the different breeds, having a certain unity of expression. That is to say, there are certain points possessed by a milch cow, which are common to cows of all the well defined breeds. But long before this knowledge or experience had been crystalized into the now well understood "scale of points," there were famous milch cows, "accidental productions" they have sometimes been thought, which united remarkable milk capacity to a certain well defined *contour*, and that *contour*, so far as we know, was always the same,

More than sixty years ago, and that was before Jerseys were known in this country, and before our farmers had ever thought of a "scale of points" or a herd book, there was a very famous cow in this State known as the Oakes cow. She was a native, and in 1816 yielded no less than 467½ pounds of butter from May 15 to December 20. The weight of her milk in the height of the season in June, was 44½ pounds. This quantity, it is true, is not so large as that of some cows of the present day on far less feed in proportion to their size. Such things are comparative, and what might have been regarded as large at that date, would be looked upon as small now. Well, this Oakes cow is one of the very first that have come down to us as celebrated milkers, and whose portrait accompanies the statement. This may be found in the volume of the old *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal* for 1817, and a reproduction of the same occurs in Flint's *Milch Cows and Dairy Farming*, [1858, page 73]. Here we have a cow standing low, with heavy hind

quarters, tapering or wedged-shaped towards the shoulders, the shoulders light, the neck slim, the head and horns small. The earlier portrait referred to shows a rather thick skin and coarse, heavy hair, if one may judge from the appearance given by the engraver.

There was a celebrated cow in Maine in 1847, known as the Ingalls cow. She is described as "a little black cow of the native breed," but the early accounts state that she is a "native, crossed with the Durham." From an account of her milk and butter record [*Agriculture of Maine*, 1855, p. 153.] for two weeks we find that her yield for the fourteen days ending with the 27th of June, 1847, was as follows: whole weight of milk the first week, 353 pounds; average per day, 50 lbs. 7 ozs.; largest weight in one day, 53 lbs. 8 ozs.; whole weight of butter the first week, 19 lbs. 10 ozs. Whole weight of milk the second week, 367 lbs. 4 ozs.; average per day, 52 lbs. 8 ozs.; greatest weight in one day, 56 lbs. 4 ozs.; whole weight of butter the second week, 21 lbs.; thus making 40 lbs. 10 ozs. of butter in fourteen days, requiring 18 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. "This cow has been kept in an ordinary pasture with other cows, and put in the stable nights and fed with four quarts of oat meal per day." Of this famous cow, one of the earliest of our noted dairy or milking animals, there is a portrait in the volume alluded to, reproduced from an old daguerreotype. Here, we have again the wedge-shaped cow, only in greater perfection than is the case with the Oakes cow. The large quarters, high hip bones, roomy body, short legs, tapering neck, small head, light horns, long nose and small muzzle, with the prominent and unmistakable wedge-shape throughout, show the form to be the same as that of the Oakes cow. There have been other early portraits of celebrated milkers, but these being the more prominent, are the only ones we will allude to at this time.

While all the well defined breeds of the present day show instances of remarkable milking qualities in particular animals, it may be claimed for the Jerseys that they are pre-eminently the milking breed, or, in other words, the leading dairy breed. All will understand us, we trust, in this statement, that in the Jerseys, as a class, are to be found the greatest number of individuals possessing the prominent points and markings of the dairy cow. That she is also found in the Ayrshires, Shorthorns, Holsteins, Herefords and Devons, we do not question. But wherever found, what are her leading external characteristics? Every well informed and observing dairyman must admit that if found, the old type is always pres-

ent, the prominent characteristics of the Oakes and Ingalls cows of our earliest records. Perhaps of no breed have we had so many good portraits, especially of cows, in recent years, as of the Jersey. This is especially true of the numerous instantaneous photographs of animals which made the earlier volumes of the Jersey Herd Register so interesting to all who love to study animal portraits of the cows Pert, (110,) Blue Bell, (116,) Eva, (282,) and Duchess, (374,) in the first volume; and Rosa, (112,) and Canary, (327,) in the second volume, are notable instances of this milk-type; while the cut of the imported cow Duchess, owned by Mr. Sharpless of Philadelphia, which appears as a frontispiece to Mr. Hazzard's book on the Jersey Cow, presents the same characteristics.

In one of the discussions held at the International Dairy Fair in New York last year, considerable was said in regard to the external characteristics of the cow as determining her milking capacity. The discussion on this point grew out of a remark made by Mr. Howard Murphy, a Maine dairyman, in describing a good and profitable cow, who said that he never saw a good cow but she possessed certain well defined characteristics and from these he could go into a stable containing twenty or thirty cows and pick out the best there was among them. A good cow would *invariably*, he said, be built like a wedge, being heavy aft and light forward, with a long nose, narrow across the horns, wide across the hips, with a small tail and very fine limbs. In addition to the above, she should have a thin neck, and thin nose not a blunt, stubby nose—with a big belly, big back, and good teats. Speakers who followed Mr. Murphy in the discussion above spoken of, confirmed his description as being accurate in its application to superior cows they had owned or known.

"Great milkers," wrote Mr. Flint, a good many years ago, "are found of all shapes," and he then went on to say that while he regarded the above statement as true, the chief object of improving their form was to improve their feeding qualities, or, in other words, to unite as far as possible, the somewhat incompatible properties of grazing and milking. Well, admitting that good milkers are frequently found of all shapes, is it not also true that there is a peculiar or normal form which invariably accompanies the deep milder, that form being the type of the Oakes and Ingalls cows, and of all the best milkers of all breeds ever since?—*New England Farmer*.

The Patuxent Fruit Dryer.

This Fruit Dryer has just been patented, and is a great improvement on the heavy boards generally used for drying fruit in the sun. It consists of a light wooden frame, to which is attached a cotton netting on which a layer of fruit is placed, and the air being freely admitted above and below the fruit dries more rapidly, and is of a brighter color. A light frame work of wood covered with cotton net, wire gauge or glass protects the fruit from bees, flies and other insects.

A sunny spot must be selected, and four stout, forked stakes firmly driven into the ground opposite each other, and light poles of any kind laid across, thus forming a scaffold on which the Fruit Dryer is placed, which, being so light can be easily moved under shelter at night or from the rain. The frame can be made of any desired length or width, but the usual size is six feet long and about two and a-half wide.

When the fruit season is over, it can be used for curing hops, sage or other herbs. Being readily taken apart when not in use, it occupies a very small space. Housekeepers in the country having once tried this new Fruit Dryer will never be without one for family use.

List of Fairs.

Alabama, Montgomery.....	Nov. 8, 13
American Institute, New York..	Sept. 15, Nov. 27
Arkansas, Little Rock.....	Oct. 18, 23
Delaware, Dover.....	Sept. 27, Oct. 2
Georgia, Atlanta.....	Oct. 18, 23
Illinois, Springfield.....	Sept. 27, Oct. 2
Illinois Fat Stock, Chicago.....	Nov. 15, 20
Maryland Horticultural, Balto....	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
National, Washington, D. C.....	Oct. 4, 16
Ontario Provincial, Hamilton...	Sept. 20, Oct. 4
St. Louis, St. Louis.....	Oct. 4, 9
South Carolina, Columbia.....	Nov. 9, 12
Texas, Austin.....	Oct. 19, 23
Virginia, Richmond.....	Oct. 26, 29

DELAWARE COUNTY FAIRS.

Kent, Dover.....	Sept. 27, Oct. 3
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MARYLAND COUNTY FAIRS.

Carroll, Westminster.....	Sept. 29, Oct. 1
Cecil, Elkton.....	Oct. 13, 14, 15
Frederick, Frederick.....	Oct. 12, 14
Harford, Bel Air.....	Oct. 5, 8
Washington, Hagerstown.....	Oct. 19, 22
Wicomico, Salisbury.....	Oct. 12, 14

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria and Fairfax.....	Sept. 28, Oct. 1
Lynchburg.....	Oct. 19, 22
Piedmont, Culpepper.....	Oct. 12, 15
Shenandoah Valley, Winchester.....	Oct. 19, 22

Our Farmer's Glio.

MORE FISH PONDS.—We wish that farmers would more fully appreciate the importance of raising fish on the farm. They go to great expense to raise live stock, build barns and stables and fences to enclose them, work hard to make good pastures for them, toil all summer to raise corn and other grain to feed them in winter, and whether or stormy weather in winter, feed them several times daily; and yet when it comes to spending a few days, or weeks, even, to make a good pond for fish, that will take care of themselves, that neither need summer nor winter feeding, and that furnish feed as good as mutton, beef or pork, and that give variety and change of food to the family—they are unwilling to exert themselves and make the necessary ponds. Farmers should bear in mind they can raise fish pound for pound cheaper than they can beef or pork; that an acre or two or more in winter, properly stocked with fish, is worth five times as much as the same land in farm crops and that the same ponds will furnish crystal ice that can be kept all summer to keep milk, butter, cream, meat, fresh fruit and drinking water cold.—*Rural World*.

TROTTING HORSES.—It is well that farmers have a record of the increasing speed of our trotter:—which class of horses is certainly an American institution. Some of these horses sell for over \$50,000 each. Since Lady Suffolk trotted a mile in 2.26½, and Flora Temple in 2.19¾, astonishing reductions in time have been made, the official record of horses that have gone below the time which made Dexter famous being as follows:

St. Julien.....	2.11½
Maud S.....	2.11¾
Rarus.....	2.13¾
Goldsmith Maid.....	2.14
Hopeful.....	2.14¾
Lulu.....	2.15
Smuggler.....	2.15½
Lucille Goldust....	2.16½
American Girl.....	2.16½
Occident.....	2.16¾
Gloster.....	2.17
Dexter.....	2.17½

Mr. Bonner attributes the improvement chiefly to toe-weights, smoother tracks, and lighter vehicles, and confesses that without his toe weights Edwin Forrest would not be worth \$500, and Maud S. would be no better.

ASHES, said Marshall P. Wilder a few years since, are worth fifty cents per bushel to apply to orchards and are the cheapest manure for that purpose. That ashes have a very beneficial effect

in this connection, is shown by the fact that on all virgin soils recently burned over we get the fairest fruits and the best vegetables. The same authority cautions the use of salt as a manure for orchards, believing that it has no beneficial effect on land near the ocean, where the atmosphere is constantly saturated with salt.

QUICKLIME is destructive to worms, slugs and the larvæ of injurious insects.

Vick's Magazine says that cabbage worms may be killed off by an application of lime and water.

IT is said to cost as much to raise one acre of tobacco as it does to raise eight acres of corn.

FOWLS are very fond of milk and thrive well upon it. Sour milk will bring better returns in eggs than in any other way it can be fed.

THREE tablespoonfuls of London purple, well mixed in a peck of plaster of Paris will make a compound which is sure death to the Colorado beetle.

THE *Country Gentleman* relates an instance where an old pasture that had nearly run out was restored by applying two barrels to the acre of wood ashes and salt mixed,

Catalogues Received.

T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y., price list of grape vines and fruit trees, with circular containing colored plate of the Prentiss Grape, and testimonials from distinguished pomologists in its favor. See advertisement in this number of the *Farmer*.

From John Saul, of Washington City, D. C.; his Descriptive Catalogue for the Autumn of 1880, of Dutch and other bulbous flower roots.

From Randolph Peters, Wilmington, Delaware; his Trade Price List of Nursery Stock, of fruit and ornamental trees, shrub-, &c.

THE Horticultural Society of Maryland, we have just heard, holds its next exhibition this month, but not having received any premium list or circular, and seen no advertisements of it, we cannot give the day of the meeting or any particulars. We have attended quite a number of very successful exhibitions this season and certainly hope our Maryland exhibition will not be a failure. There is no locality in this country better adapted to horticulture than Baltimore and its vicinity, and the president and treasurer of this society being a host in themselves, it should prove a great success, if there is nothing wrong.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BALTIMORE MARKETS -- OCT. 1.

BUTTER.

For table use..... 25 a 8¢
 " Cooking and bakery..... 15 a 7¢

CHEESE.

N. Y. State..... 0 1/2 a 15
 " Western..... 12 a 15

COTTON.

Demand is good..... 11 1/4 a 13

EGGS.

Different localities..... 20 a 21

WOOL.

Fleece..... 38 40
 Unwashed..... 2 31
 Merino, Washed..... 40 42
 " Unwashed..... 28 30

HAY AND STRAW.

Timothy, per ton..... 2 00 22 00
 New York, Penna. & Maryland..... 18 00 20 50
 Western and Clover, mixed..... 17 00 13 01
 Westerfl Timothy..... 18 00 19 10
 Clover..... 16 00 17 00
 Rye Straw..... 18 00
 Wheat Straw..... 8 00 9 00
 Oat Straw..... 11 00

FERTILIZERS.

Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton

Peruvian Guano..... \$50 00 a 65 00
 Turner's Excelsior..... \$50 00
 do Ammonia Sup. Phos..... 40 00
 Soluble Pacific Guano..... 45 00
 Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano..... 50 00
 Excellenza Soluble Phosphate..... 50 00
 do Cotton Fertilizer..... 50 00
 Holloway's Excelsior..... 46 00
 Holloway's Phosphate..... 40 06
 Whitman's Phosphate..... 45 00
 Plaster..... per bbl. 1 75
 Orchilla Guan A. per ton..... 30 00
 South Sea Guano..... 50 00
 Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone..... 45 00
 Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Bone Ash..... 40 00 a 42 00
 Whitman's Potato Phosphate..... 45 00
 " Dissolved Missouri Bone..... 45 00
 " Bone Ash..... 40 00

GRAIN.

Corn..... 0 55 a 0 60
 Oats..... 0 10 a 0 45
 Rye..... 0 90 a 0 95
 Wheat..... 1 02 a 1 07

POTATOES.

Early Rose, per bbl..... 2 00 a 2 50
 Peerless, per bbl..... 2 00 a 2 25
 Peach Blow, per bbl..... 2 00 a 2 10

LIVE STOCK.

Beef Cattle..... 3 a 4
 Hogs, fat..... a--
 Sheep..... 3 50 a 4 50

SEEDS.

Clover Alsike..... 3 1/2 lb 40c
 do Lucerne best..... 40c
 do Red, Choice..... 8 1/2 a 9
 do White..... 40c
 Flaxseed..... 3 1/2 bush. 1 a 1 50
 Grass Red Top..... 1 21 a 1 50
 do Orchard..... 2,25 a
 do Italian Rye..... 3,50
 do Hungarian..... 1 50
 do German Millet, per bus..... 1
 do Ordinary..... 1 00
 do Timothy 45 lb..... 3,00
 do Kentucky Blue..... 1,50 a 2,00

Cotswold Sheep for Sale.

—:0:—

Imported "GOLDEN LOCKS," of nearly 400 pounds carcass and 21 1/2 pounds fleece, to be delivered October 1st, prox., to avoid inbreeding in 1881. "NORTH LEACH," a splendid yearling ram of 250 pounds carcass and 20 pounds fleece with a few choice thoroughbred rams of 200 pound carcass, and 15 to 20 pounds fleece; also ram and ewe lambs.

E. C. LEGG,

June-11.

Kent Island Maryland.

Pickwick Club.

Pickwick Club.

Old Rye Whisky.

DIPLOMA. RYE WHISKY.

SATTTLER & Co

Cor. Charles & Pratt Sts.

PROPRIETORS.

SATTTLER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Gin, Cognac, &c.

— ALSO —

ROSBACH MINERAL WATER.

May 15



Branch 20 inches. Weighing 7 pounds. Exhibited at meeting of Am. Pom. Society Rochester, N. Y. September, 1879.

THE PRENTISS.

From a Photograph by
G. W. Godfrey.
Rochester, N. Y.

Send for Circular of the New White Grape Prentiss, also Grape Wood and Cuttings. Largest Stock in America. All leading varieties in large supply. Extra quality. True to name. Special rates to Agents, Dealers and Nursermen. Our list of customers now embraces nearly all the leading Nursermen in the country, to whom we would refer those not acquainted with our stock. Descriptive catalogue and price list free.

T. S. HUBBARD, Freedonia N. Y. sept

A. E. WARNER,

(ESTABLISHED 1811.)

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES

TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Aug-1y No. 135 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Near Calvert St., BALTIMORE.

CANFIELD & CO.

229 WEST BALTIMORE STREET. BALTIMORE, MD.

Importers and Dealers in

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods, Lecoultr Razors and Strops, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

Medals and Badges for schools and colleges. Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful workmen. All communications receive prompt attention. sept

SLINGLUFF & CO.

Chesapeake Chemical Works.

OFFICE 157 W. Fayette Street, BALTIMORE, WORKS Foot of Leadenhall St.

MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF

PHOSPHATES

We are now offering to the trade the following well-known brands of goods which we guarantee fully up to standard:

SLINGLUFF'S DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

SLINGLUFF'S Dissolved South American Bone Ash.

Containing 40 to 44 per cent. Soluble Bone Phosphate.

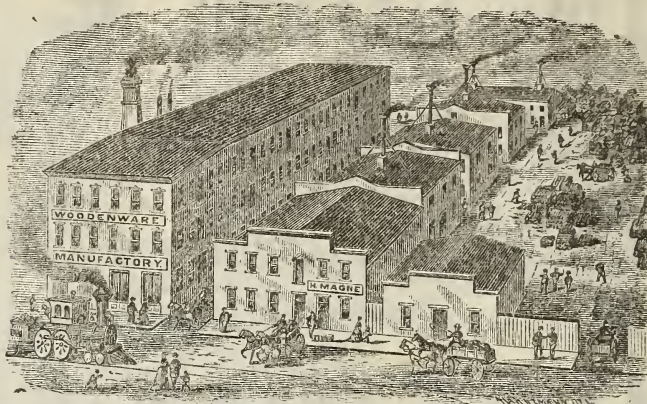
SLINGLUFF'S DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.

Containing 28 to 32 per cent. Soluble Bone Phosphate.

To meet the demand for a high grade Fertilizer, we are offering SLINGLUFF'S NATIVE SUPER-PHOSPHATE—prepared entirely from Animal Bone—HIGHLY AMMONIATED.

Also, SLINGLUFF'S No. 1 AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE. This we can confidently recommend as one of the best fertilizers sold in the market at a low price.

H. Magne & Sons,



MONUMENTAL CHURN.

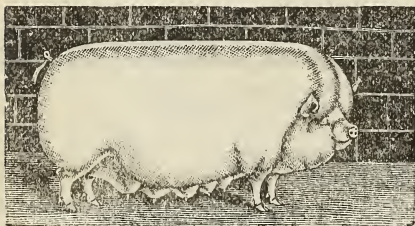
The cheapest, best and most complete in the market. Free from the inconveniences and imperfections of most others. They produce butter quickly; easily cleaned and opened to the sun and air. We also manufacture Barrel and Staff Churns, and all other descriptions of Cedar Ware and Tanks.

H. MAGNE & SONS,

No. 408 WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. No. 221 CHURCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

P. O. BOX, 1890.



IMPORTERS, BREEDERS and SHIPPERS of THOROUGH-BRED LIVE STOCK. Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle and Calves, of the richest butter and milk stock. Southdown and Cotswold Sheep and Lambs unsurpassed. Premium Chester White Pigs, Yorkshire Pigs of best importations, (see cut herewith from life) Berkshire Pigs, (sired by the famous Imported Prize Boar The Collier, and out of other imported, noted boars and sows) Essex and Poland China Pigs—all of the best Strains. Send for elegant, new illustrated catalogue.

High Class, Land and Water Fowls of all Varieties.

Fowls, Chicks, and Eggs for hatching always for Sale at Low Prices, considering the high quality, and reputation of our stock. Also Fancy Pigeons, Thorough-bred and Sporting Dogs.



**BURPEE'S
NEW CATALOGUE**

and Breeders Manual is just out! 25,000 copies will be mailed FREE to Farmers and Breeders, sending us their addresses. It is brimful of reliable descriptions, numerous large and handsome cuts, from life of our best Animals and Fowls; is elegantly printed on tinted paper, and is without doubt the handsomest FREE catalogue of stock ever issued. We wish every reader of the MARYLAND FARMER would write for a copy. It will cost nothing. Address as above.

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SLIFER, MERRYMAN & CO.

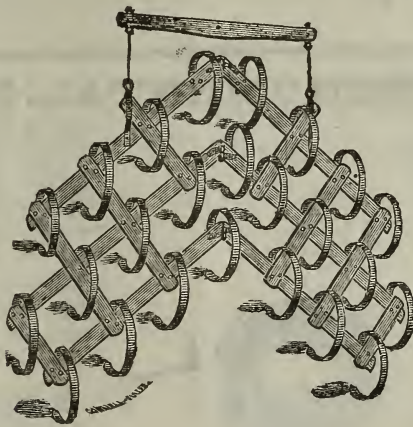
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Bates Harvester,

New Mower,

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Peerless Engine,

Geiser Separator,

Olin Spring Tooth Harrow,

Stover Wind Mill,

Big Giant Corn & Cob Mill,

And a Full Line of

Agricultural Implements,

Field and Garden Seeds.

85 S. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.



Cemetery Work a Specialty.
GADDES BROS.
Steam Marble Works

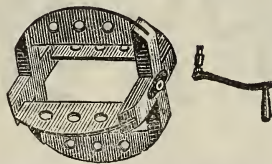
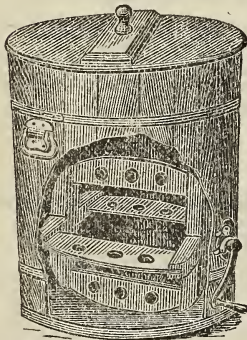
Sharp and German Sts.

— AND —

110 S. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE.
 Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Headstones,

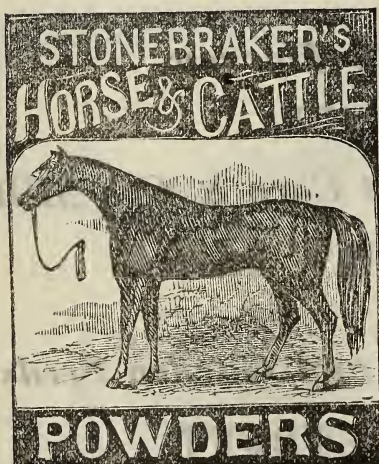
Monumental Statuary and Vase Footstones, New Pattern of Marble Post and Curbing, for enclosing Cemetery Lots.

THE MONUMENTAL CHURN.



We offer this Churn as the best and and cheapest ever put on the market. Its simplicity, low price, ease with which it can be cleaned and exposed in all parts, to the air and sun, to be always clean and sweet, and the short time it requires to produce butter, are merits which make it superior to every other churn. Price \$2.50 and \$3.50 according to size.

E. Whitman, Sons & Co.
 BALTIMORE, MD.



CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
HEAVES, COUGHS, COLDS,

**Distemper, Hidebound, Worms, &c.,
 in Horses, Loss of Cud, Black
 Tongue, &c., in Cattle.**

For fattening, this Powder will be found very beneficial as they loosen the Hide, give an appetite, by which they will improve at least 25 per cent faster.

Invaluable as a Preventive of Hog Cholera

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

H. STONEBRAKER & SONS.

410 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Stonebraker's Chicken Powders is a positive preventive and cure of Chicken Cholera, Price, 25 Cents.



BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD;
THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK
NATIONAL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE

TO THE
NORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH

To take effect

SUNDAY, May 23, 1880, at 1.30 P. M.

A. M. Leave Camden Station,

- 4.20 †Washington and way stations.
5.05 †WASHINGTON EX VA. MIDLAND,
LYNCHBURG, DANVILLE, South &
Southwest. RICHMOND, via Quantico.
6.30 Ellicott City and way stations.
6.45 Washington and way stations.
7.10 Staunton, Va. Springs and Annapolis
Ex., and Stations on Metropolitan Brh
8.00 †ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO,
COLUMBUS PITTSBURG AND WASHING-
TON EXPRESS (Annapolis and Valley
Branch except Sunday).
7.55 †Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hager-
stown, Frederick and way, via. Main
Stem. (On Sunday to Ellicott City
only)
9.00 †Washington, and Way stations. (On
Sunday connects for Annapolis.)
10.30 WASHINGTON EXPRESS.
P. M.
12.15 Washington, Annapolis and way sta-
tions.
1.30 †On Sunday only for Washington and
Richmond, via Quantico.
1.30 Ellicott City and way stations.
2.50 Washington and way stations.
4.00 WASHINGTON EX. RICHMOND, via Quan-
tico
4.20 Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and
way.
5.00 †Washington, Annapolis and way
5.20 †Frederick and way Stations.
4.00 †CHICAGO, COLUMBUS AND WASH. Ex.
6.20 †Martinsburg and way stations.
6.25 †Washington and way stations.
8.10 †ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURG
AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS. (No con-
nection for Pittsburg on Sunday.)
9.00 †On Sunday only, for Mt Airy & Way
11.15 Mt. Airy and way stations.
For Metropolitan Branch-- 7.10 A. M., †1.30
and 2.50 P.M. For Rockville †8.15 A. M., †4.00
and †8.10 P.M.

All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore.

- 5.00, †6.50, 6.55, †9.00 10.00 A. M. 12.10;
†1.35, †1.40., 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, †4.40, †5.45, †6.45,
7.30, †9.35, †10.15 P. M.

†Daily. †Sunday only. Other trains daily
except Sunday

L. M. COLE, W. M. CLEMENTS,
Feb-14 G'l Ticket Agent. M. of T.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE will fill promptly, all CASH Orders for Stock, Poultry Fertilizers &c., enquiries about Improved Stock, Fertilizers, &c., free of charge, to any Subscriber of the Maryland Farmer. His long experience eminently qualifies him for this duty, which he is willing to perform in the interest of the "Farmer" and the benefit of its patrons.

Address him at Maryland Farmer Office,
Oct-14 Baltimore, Md

60 Perfume Chrom. &c. Cards, name on, 10c. 43 Mixed Cards and Oct 14
Bank Note &c. Autograph Album, 25c. Game Albums,
10c. 30 Fan Cards 10c. Clifton Area, Cantonville, Conn.

HUGH BOLTON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1798,

81 & 23 McELDERRY'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE,

Feb'y Manufacturers and Dealers in

GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, & NAVAL STORES.

The Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER.

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS. GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors. Jan-17.



for catalogue to

We manufacture the old reliable **Stover**--the well tried, strong, durable and self-regulating, solid **Wind Mill**, which took the Centennial Diploma, as well as a Medal. Also O. E. Winger's Improved \$20 Feed Grinder, which is operated by Pumping Wind Mills--a novel and perfect Mill for grinding all kinds of grain for stock and house use. Agents wanted. Send

E. B. WINGER, Successor to
STOVER WIND ENGINE CO., Freeport, Ill
Branch Factory, Kansas City, Mo. Mar.

LAND PLASTER

Was introduced into the United States by Benjamin Franklin, and first used by him in this country on his farm near Philadelphia. He divided a lot bordering on one of the principal thoroughfares leading from the city, into two sections, and the signs which he erected called the attention of the passers-by to the fact that "This part of the lot has been sown with Plaster of Paris," and "This part had not been sown." The effect of the plaster was remarkable, almost doubling the production of grass, and forthwith the demand for the new fertilizer became very great, and importations of it was the result.

Much might be written about its value to farmers, but they have

TESTED ITS MERITS

and they know, while other fertilizers have proved worthless,

PLASTER CONTINUES TO ENDURE THE TEST

and the steady increase in its sales is the best evidence of its growing popularity. It is doubtless the

Cheapest Fertilizer in Existence.

The analysis of this plaster is about 20 per cent. richer, in the essential element which makes the plaster of value for agricultural purposes, namely, Sulphate of Lime, than in plaster usually sold.

ENGLISH PORTLAND

ROSENDALE

ROUND TOP

CEMENT

AGENT FOR
CELENETIC CEMENT.
This is next in strength to ENG.
PORTLAND, and is being ex-
tensively used by the U. S.
Govt. The Govt. test of ten-
sile strength is 455 lbs. to
the sq. in., which is 321
lbs. stronger than oth-
er American brands.

DAMP WALLS AND LEAKY CISTERNS CURED

BY USE OF ENGLISH PETRIFYING PAINT.

AGENTS FOR
ROUND TOP CEMENT
WORKS.

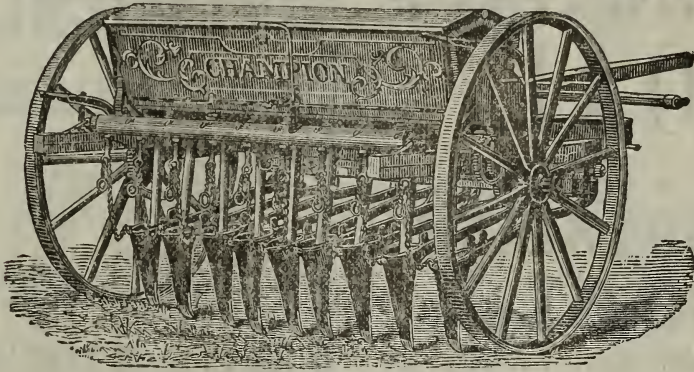
Sept. 17.

WM. WIRT CLARKE,

AGENT AND IMPORTER,

No. 61 South Gay Street, Baltimore.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
THE CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL
With Fertilizer and Grass Seed Attachments.
THE BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD!



ITS POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

It is the lightest Draught Drill in the market.

It has the best grain distributor ever invented.

It has the only Fertilizer Attachment that always gives Satisfaction and that will sow sticky Phosphates.

It has less cog wheels and machinery and is Simpler than any other Drill.

It gives less trouble to the Operator than any other drill.

It pleases the Purchaser better than any other drill.

Don't Fail to See it before Purchasing any other.

FOR SALE BY

E. B. WHITMAN, Gen'l Agent,
NO. 104 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Coal. Coal. Coal.
MITKIEWICZ, COOKE & CO.
 White and Red Ash
ANTHRACITE
COAL.
 ALSO
CUMBERLAND
COAL.

Especial attention given to this Coal
 for Manufacturers and all Steam Pur-
 poses.

By Cargo or less Quantity.

ALSO,

Wood of all kinds.

MAIN OFFICE:

39 Post Office Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICES AND YARDS:

Railroad Yard,—

CATHEDRAL, Near BIDDLE ST.

Water Yard and Wharf,—

Foot of YORK ST.,

BALTIMORE.

☞ All Coals of best quality Storage Free to
 Dealers.

WASHINGTON BRANCH,

MITKIEWICZ, COOKE & PORTER,

MAIN OFFICE—1419 NEW YORK AVENUE.

Yard—Cor. 2d and 6 Street, N. W.

Shipping Wharf and "Yard—Foot of 10th Street

Private Telephone Wharfs and Yards. Also
 connected with "Telephone Exchange" in both
 city, Oct-1y

ESTABLISHED 1818.

HORNER'S
FERTILIZING SALTS,

With which any farmer can make
 his own fertilizers.

CHEMICALS

And other materials for making

HOME FERTILIZERS.

Muriate Potash, Kalnit,
 Sulphate Soda, Plaster,
 Peruvian Guano, Oil Vitriol,
 Nitrate Soda, Dried Blood,
 Dissolved South Carolina,
 Dissolved Raw Bone, &c., &c.

A full supply of PURE Materials always on
 hand and for sale at lowest market prices.

Formulas for home manipulation, estimates
 as to cost, and information regarding mixing,
 &c., cheerfully given.

HORNER'S

Pure Slaughter House

BONE-DUST

AND

DISSOLVED BONE,

GUARANTEED THE

"Best in America."

HORNER'S

AMMONIATED

Raw Bone Superphosphate

AND CONCENTRATED

SUPERPHOSPHATE

FOR ALL CROPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.,
 Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Wood St.,
 BALTIMORE, MD.

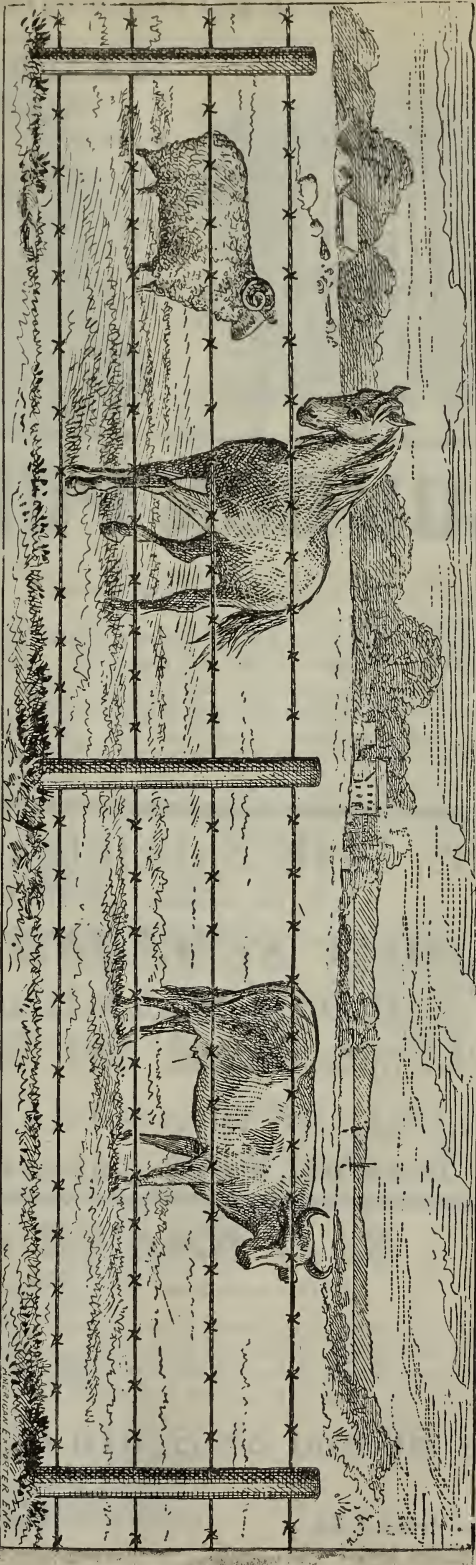
Oct-1y

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outft
 free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.
 Dec-1y

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly
 Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.
 Dec-1y

FOUR POINTED STEEL BARB WIRE.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.



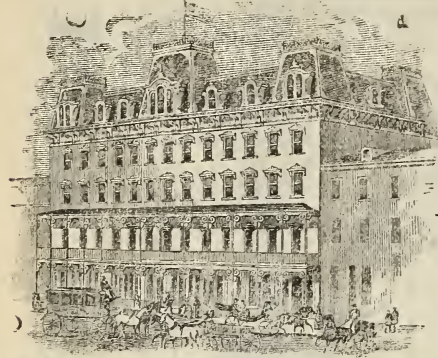
MERITS OF BARB FENCE.

It is the cheapest fence made; the most durable; is not affected by fire, wind or flood; does not cause snow drifts; takes fewer fence posts; stock cannot push it down; it protects itself—acts on the defensive; it takes but little room; you can cultivate close to it; weeds are easily kept out of it; requires but little labor to put it up; you can draw at one load enough to fence a farm; and can fence a good sized farm in a day; it is the greatest practical invention of the age, and has come to be the farm and railroad fence of the country.

Sheep culture presents a striking example of the inefficiency of the fencing now in use. No branch of farming is more profitable if sheep could be protected. But no fence heretofore tried, except this, will keep sheep in, and dogs and wolves out.

It is easily seen, thus overcoming one of the main objects to plain fence wire. Its length is not effected by heat or cold. The wire is put up on spools in lengths of about one hundred rods, weighing 100 to 110 lbs., so as to be easily handled. One found measures 15 feet in length; 352 lbs measures a mile. Send for Circulars and Special Prices.

E. WEITMAN, SONS & CO., 141 & 143 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.



Mar-ly

MALTBY HOUSE. BALTIMORE, MD.

the "MALTBY" is the only House in Baltimore conducted on both the

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

Its locations, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

Owing to the decline in the cost of many articles appertaining to our expenses, the rates of Board will be reduced after March 10th, 1877, to

\$2.00 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan and \$1.00 to 2.00 on the European.

Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATOR, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.

TRADE **LONDON PURPLE.** MARK.

Valuable insecticide for the extermination of the Colorado Beetle, Cotton Worm and Canker Worm. For prices, circulars and opinions, write to HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE COMPANY, Limited, 90 Water Street, New York.

Professor C. V. Riley, says London Purple can be more effectually sprinkled or sprayed on to the plant than Paris Green, by virtue of its greater fineness.

Professor C. E. Bessey, Professor of Botany, Ames Iowa, says: "It promises to be a most excellent remedy. It quickly kills both the Larvæ and Winged Insects.

Professor J. L. Budd, Professor of Horticulture, Ames, Iowa, says: "A single application placed every one of the pests on their backs over the ground, either dead or in a dying condition, in less than six hours."

Ap

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS AND FRAMES

JOHN SCHERER & SON,

584 and 586 W. Baltimore Street,
Doors, Blinds, Glazed and Unglazed Sashes,
MANTELS, MOULDINGS, FRAMES, BRACKETS,
Newell Post Balusters, &c.

Ap

R. J. BAKER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Pure Fine Ground Bone, Pure Dissolved Raw Bone, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone, Phosphate, Pure Dissolved Bone Black, Pure Super Phosphate of Lime, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Kainit, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Ground Plaster, Oil of Vitriol 66°, and all Chemicals, &c., used in making Super Phosphate.

Nos. 36 and 38 South Charles Street.

Baltimore, Md.

Send for Price List,

may-ly

Factory at Locust Point.



Whitman's METAL LINED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

Most Perfect Pump ever Invented.

The Weak Point in other Cucumber Pumps is in this rendered *indestructible*.

SUITABLE FOR WELLS OF ANY DEPTH.

Complete for 20ft. Well, \$7 to \$10.

[The simplest arrangement for drawing water in the world.

They are easily kept in repair.

They can be put down in five minutes

They will not freeze.

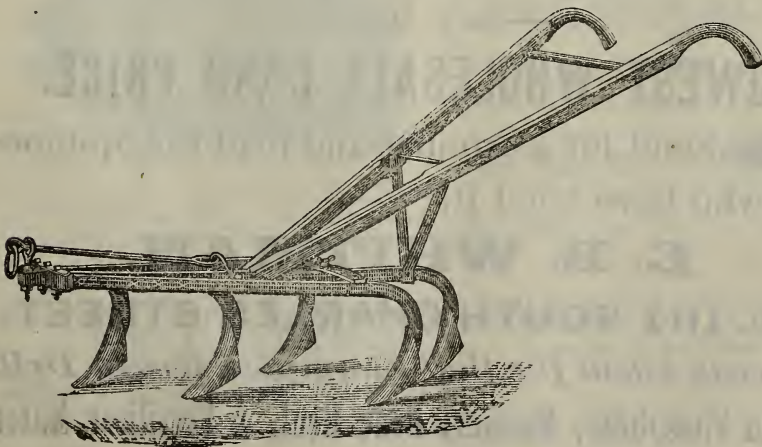
They will last for years without repair.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO

141 & 143 W. Pratt Street

BATIMORE, MD.

Whitman's Improved Iron Frame Cultivator.



THE BEST CULTIVATOR MADE.
Manufactured by E. Whitman, Sons
& Co., 141 and 145 W. Pratt St.,
Baltimore, Md.

BRITISH MIXTURE!

A High Grade Phosphate!

Sold direct to Farmers at Lowest Wholesale

Cash Prices.

Price 1 to 3 Tons,	\$32.00	per	2,000	Lbs.
“ 3 to 6 “	31.00	per	“	Lbs.
“ 6 & over,	30.00	per	“	Lbs.

Delivered on board Cars or Boat in Baltimore.

No Agents,

No Commissions,


No Credits,

No Bad Debts.

This article is a high grade Phosphate, better in every respect than the great majority of \$40 to \$50 Phosphates; and instead of being sold through Agents on long credit, is sold direct to the Farmer

—AT THE—

LOWEST WHOLESALE CASH PRICE.

 Send for a Circular and read the opinions of those who have tried it.

E. B. WHITMAN.

No. 104 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

General Agent for the “Champion Grain Drill,”
Whitman Phosphate, Missouri Bone Meal, & Fertilizer Materials.



WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD.

Commencing **SUNDAY, July 4th, 1880.** Leave Hillen Station daily (except Sunday) for Williamsport, Hagerstown, Waynesboro and Emmittsburg 8.10 A.M., 1.1 P.M. For Gettysburg, Hanover, and points on H. J. R. and G. R. R. (through cars) 8.10 A.M. and 1.15 P.M. For Frederick 8.10 A.M. (through car) 4.15 P.M. For Chambersburg, Pa. 1.15 P.M.
For Union Bridge 8.10 and 10 A.M., 4.15, 4.50 and 6.10 P.M. Pen-Mar Express 9.00 A.M.; Reisterstown 2 P.M.
Trains arrive at Hillen Station at 7.30, 8.30, 10.10 A.M., and 3.0, 4.3, 6.20 and 7.5 P.M.
On Sunday—Leave Hillen Station for Union Bridge 9 A.M. 2.00 P.M. Arrive at Hillen Station 8.50 A.M. 7.10 P.M.

Trains stop at Intermediate Stations; also Charles Street, Penna. Ave. and Fulton, except Pen-Mar Express and trains leaving Hillen at 1.15 P.M. and arriving at 10.10 A.M. The last two stop only at principal Stations east of New Windsor.
Ticket and Baggage Office, N. E. corner Baltimore and North streets.
B. H. GRISWOLD, General Ticket Agent.
Aug-17 J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

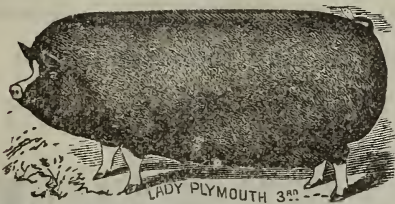
**Merchant's and Miner's
TRANSPORTATION CO.'S
"SAVANNAH LINE"**

FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN,
BALTIMORE & SAVANNAH GA.,
Boston and also Providence.
Through Bills of Lading and Passenger Tickets issued to all points in
GEORGIA, FLORIDA & ALABAMA.
THOS. W. GOUGH, Agent,

Central R. R. of Ga., 3 German St., Balto
A. L. HUGGINS, Agent,
Boston and Sav. Pier, Long Dock.

BALTIMORE. Feb-17



Berkshire Pigs of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. My herd won thirty prizes last season. Bronze Turkeys from prize winning strains.
ALEX. M. FULFORD,
Feb-17 BEL AIR, MD.

Our **WELL AUGER** is the cheapest, bores the fastest. We are the oldest and largest firm in America. Send for our pictorial catalogue. UNITED STATES MFG CO., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE BAY LINE

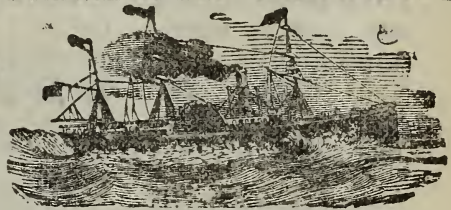
FOR
**NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH,
THE SOUTH,
AND SOUTH-WEST,**

Leaves Union Dock at 6 P.M.; Canton Wharf, foot of Chesapeake street, at 7.30 P.M.; connects closely on fast schedule for Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Florida, and all points South to New Orleans; also for Petersburg, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and intermediate points.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Mathews and Yorktown; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Cherrystone, Edenton and Plymouth (on Saturdays lay over at Norfolk); daily with James River boats.

Canton cars of Madison Avenue Line run every 15 minutes to corner of Elliott and Chesapeake streets, one square from steamer.

For tickets and information, apply at Company's Office, 157 W. BALTIMORE STREET, or on board of Steamers. WM. M. LAWSON, Agent.
E. BROWN, G. T. A. Feb-17



DAILY
Fast Freight & Passenger Line.
THROUGH
RATES OF FREIGHT

by the Popular and Reliable Lines,

YORK RIVER RAILROAD
AND

Piedmont Air Line,
From BALTIMORE to all POINTS SOUTH

This is the ONLY LINE which has

No Transfer or Hauling of Freight

THROUGH RICHMOND.

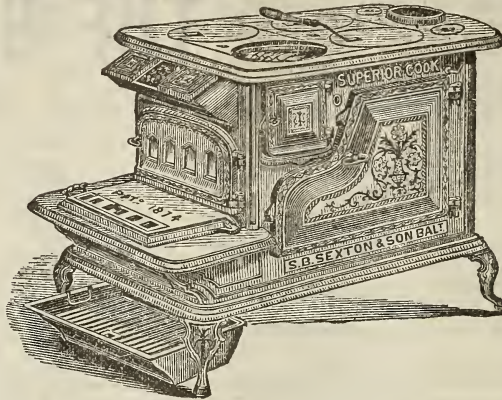
Time QUICK and LOW RATES Guaranteed

Mark Goods Via

YORK RIVER LINE,

Pier 10 Light Street Wharf.

Feb-17 R. FOSTER, General Manager.

SUPERIOR COOK.**FOR WOOD OR COAL.****Three Sizes—No. 7, No. 8, No. 9.**

The above cut represents the Superior Cook, a new first-class Cook Stove finished in the best manner, with the latest improvements, and one that cannot be excelled in its Baking or Cooking qualities. It is of a new and handsome design, full size, with large Oven, economical, very heavy and durable, made of the best material, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Manufactured and For Sale by

S. B. SEXTON & SON,

No. 111 W. Lombard St., 2nd door West of Light St.

Foundry, 154 to 160 Conway St.

BALTIMORE MD.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS.

THOS. MATTHEWS BROWN.

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THOS. MATTHEWS & SON,
LUMBER MERCHANTS.

No. 88 NORTH HIGH STREET,

*And Cor. of Canton Avenue and Albemarle St.,***BALTIMORE, MD.****Dealers in****VIRGINIA, CAROLINA AND GEORGIA YELLOW-PINE TIMBER.**

AND KEEP IN STOCK

A Large Assortment of Dry Lumber, suitable for

Bridge and Car Builders, Cabinet Makers, Pattern Makers,

House and Ship Carpenters, Machinists, and Wheelwrights.

FENCING, SHINGLES, LATHS, FICKETS & DRESSED LUMBER. jy



WIRE RAILING
AND
ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS

DUFUR & CO.

No. 36 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

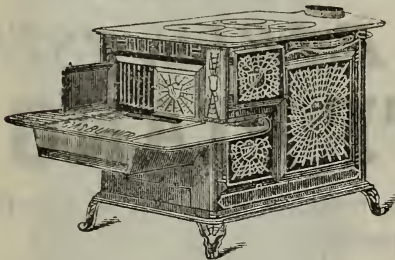
MANUFACTURE

Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

SEIVES, FENDERS, CAGES, SAND and COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c.

Sep-1y.

ALSO, IRON BEDSTEAD, CHAIRS, SETTEES, &c., &c.



Buy only the Best!

Excelsior Cook,

Splendid Baker, Heavy and Durable.

The Excellent

Columbia and Franklin Ranges,

And a large assortment of Heating Stoves for Coal or Wood. Parlor Heaters and Hot Air Furnaces of the very best patterns. Also manufacturer of Tin Ware and all kinds of Sheet Metal Work at very reasonable rates by

JACOB KLEIN,

Between Hanover and Sharp. sep4t No. 246 WEST PRATT STREET

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES FOR

Mills, Railroads and Steamboats,

Wm. A. Lighthall's Condenser, Dredge and Anchor Chains, Steam and Water Gauge and Gauge Cock Combination, Gum and Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Black, Lard, Signal and Cylinder Oils, Cylinder Cups of all kinds, Pipe and Cast Fittings, Globe Valves, Steam Stops, Safety Valves, Steam Gauges, Scotch Water Glasses and Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Nails of all descriptions, &c.

Agent for Bemis & Call's Wrenches, Empire Chain Works, Holland & Thompson's Oil, Compound and Self Feeding Cups, John J. Hanley's Boiler Scale Eradicator, Eagle Car Box Lubricating Co.'s Railroad and Silver Axle Grease, Agent for Cleaveland Rubber Co.

W. M. C. CODD,

312 Aliceanna Street,

Seply

Third door east of Washington St.

BALTIMORE, MD

STIEFF

Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS!

HIGHEST HONORS

Over all American and many European rivals at the

EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1878.


THE STIEFF PIANO

Combines in a wonderful degree the essential qualities of a perfect instrument, namely:

BRILLIANCY,
SWEETNESS,
EVENNESS OF TONE
FAULTLESS ACTION,
EASY TOUCH,
ARTISTIC FINISH,
EXTREME DURABILITY.

Every Piano is a Work of Art.

PERFECT IN DESIGN,
PERFECT IN WORKMANSHIP,
ELEGANT IN APPEARANCE

A large assortment of Second-hand Pianos always on hand. General Agent for Burdett, Clough & Warren Peloubet, Pelton & Co., New England, and Taylor & Farley Organs. Pianos and Organs sold on monthly installments.  Send for Illustrated piano or organ catalogue.

CHAS. M. STIEFF,

No. 9 NORTH LIBERTY STREET,

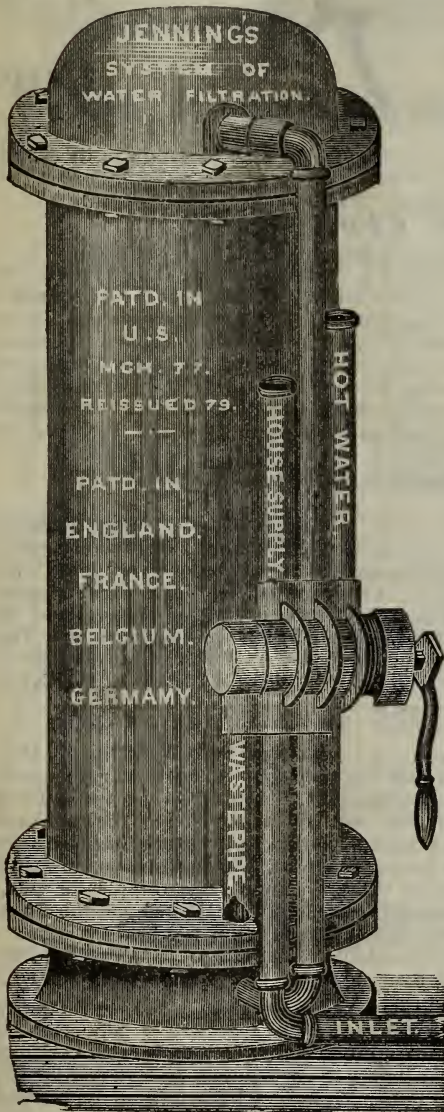
Aug—ly

BALTIMORE, MD.

Jennings' System of Water Filtration.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1876.

AND IN BALTIMORE IN 1879.



This machine placed in a house and connected with the inlet pipe from the street filters and purifies all the water entering the house without impeding its volume or force. Entirely unlike any other apparatus ever made and THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM of filtering water under pressure IN THE WORLD. Has had four years test under every variety of circumstances in New York City, and is now in successful operation in dozens of places in Baltimore, in public buildings, schools, laundries factories, mills and private dwellings. The system is invaluable for filtering feed water for STEAM BOILERS, saving a large percentage of fuel by prevention of incrustation, giving dryer and CLEANER steam and more than doubling the life of the boilers.

Description of the Machine.

The cylinder of the filter is of cast iron, about 4 feet 6 inches long, and 18 inches in diameter, and weighs some 700 pounds. This cylinder is filled with charcoal of suitable size and quality, to thoroughly filter and purify the water passing through it. Both ends of the cylinder are fitted with iron gratings covered with copper wire gauge, which arrests the coarser impurities in the water. To this cylinder is connected a six-way valve, and to the valve is connected the inlet pipe from the street, the supply pipe to the house, *hot water* connection with the kitchen (or steam boiler for cleansing purposes), and the waste pipe to the sewer. This valve is operated by a single lever. To cleanse the filter when it shows signs of becoming clogged, it is only necessary to give this lever a quarter-turn, which shuts the street water off from the filter, and allows a *reverse current of hot water* from the boiler to pass through the filter, washing all the impurities into the sewer.

The machine for domestic purposes is usually placed in the cellar, and can be set by any plumber without interfering with the existing conditions of the pipes of the house. The process of cleaning requires only three to five minutes, about once a week.

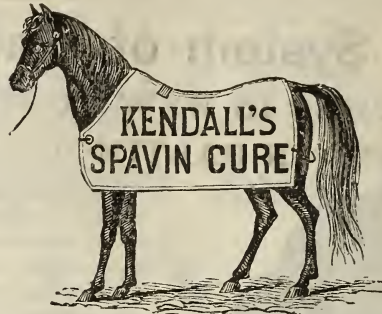
The apparatus can, if desired, be placed in the kitchen, or where a tank in the upper part of the house is supplied by wind mill or ram, the filter is placed under the tank. Once placed in a house, there is no reason why the apparatus should not last as long as any of the pipes in the house. There being nothing of a destructible nature used in its manufacture, the filtering material never requiring renewing or repacking.

SMALLER FILTERS ADAPTED TO ALL PURPOSES, AND VARYING IN PRICE FROM TWO DOLLARS AND UPWARDS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE 226 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

R. S. JENNINGS, Manager.

Seely

Kendall's**Spavin****Cure.****Kendall's****Spavin****Cure.**

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

FROM

Rev. P. N. Granger,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., January 20th. 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road, he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring-bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours, P.N.GRANGER.

Perseverance will tell!

Sloughton, —, March 16th, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two BONE SPAVINS with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one; do not know how long the spavins had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to get the large one off and two for the small one. I have used 10 bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

BAKERSFIELD, VT., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & Co.: Gents.—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame, and, at times, suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but, having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure," thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you, and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly,

MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Is sure in its effects, mild in its acts, as it does not blister, and yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargement, it used for several days, such as spavins, spints, curbs, callons, sprains swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

THOMP (N & MUTH, AGENTS,
16 German Street, Baltimore Md.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

Geo. F. Sloan & Bro.

LUMBER,

Shingles, Sash, Bricks, &c.

IN LOTS. TO SUIT.

132 Light St. Wharf,
BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Hirshberg, Hollander & Co.,

Manufacturers' Agent and Wholesale Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

BRUSHES, GLUES,

Liquid Paints Ready Mixed
for Use. **in all Styles of Packages.**

French and American Window Glass,


CUT, GROUND ENAMELED & COLORED GLASS,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES.

Painters' and Artists' Supplies.

240 West Pratt Street, and

S. E. COR. PRATT & HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE.

 Send for Catalogue and Sample Card of Kalsomine and Fresco Paints.

JNO. M. RHODES & CO.

Manufacturers of Rhodes

STANDARD MANURES,

AND

Dealers in Fertilizer Materials,

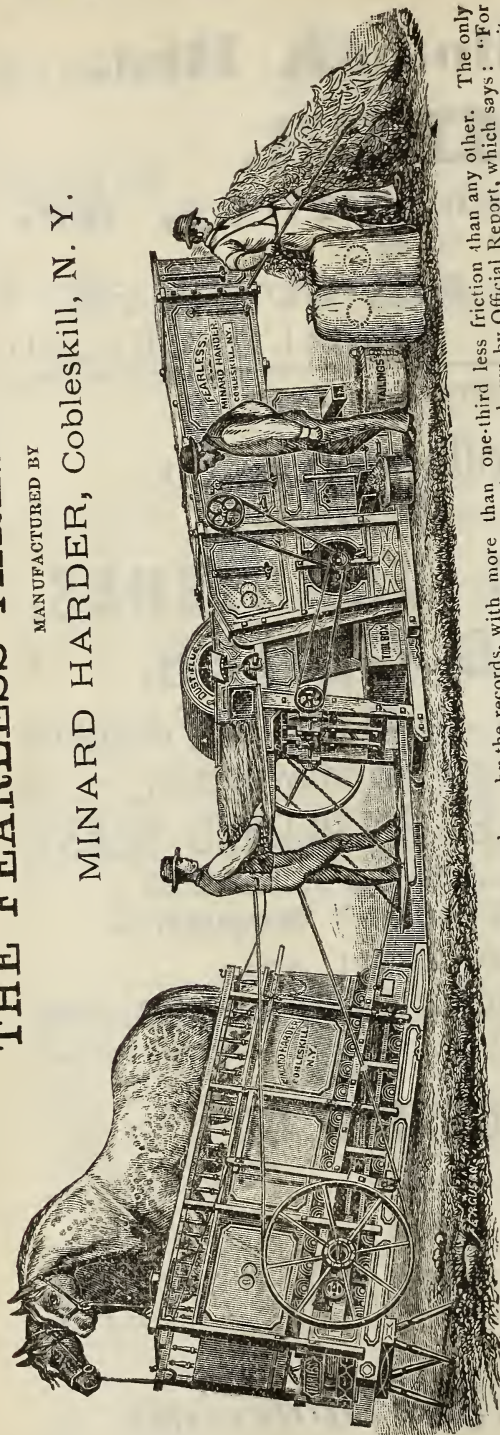
82 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

july

THE FEARLESS THRESHING MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.



Stands unequalled for ease of team. The horse power runs, as shown by the records, with more than one-third less friction than any other. The only machine awarded a medal on both Horse-Power and Thrasher and Cleaner at the Centennial Exhibition, as shown by Official Report, which says: "For special features in the power to secure light running and minimum friction; for the ingenious form of the Straw Shakers, which insure the proper agitation to separate the grain from the straw."

The Two Grand Gold Medals were also Awarded the HARDER MACHINE, at the Grand National Trial, Auburn, N. Y. For "slow and easy movement of horses, 15 rods less than 14 miles per hour; Mechanical Construction of the best kind; thorough and conscientious workmanship and materials in every place; nothing slighted; excellent work, &c.," as shown by official Report of Judges. Thrashers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, all of the best in Market.

W. C. Lauder, of Oregon, Rockingham Co., N. C., writes December 15, 1879, about the Fearless Two-horse Machine, as follows: "Have only Lever-power (8 horse) machine to compete with. Have compared books and find we threshed more in a week than any of them. Have threshed 50 bushels of wheat per hour, 145 bushels damp oats in 115 minutes, the first 95 bushels without stopping. The first four days out this season I threshed 1000 of wheat and set the machine 17 times. Have threshed 17,000 bushels grain, sawed 500 cords wood, this fall, and now have it running the machinery in a tobacco factory."

And, I. B. Skipper, of McClellanville, Charleston Co., S. C., writes March 1, 1879, also about our Two-horse Machine, as follows: "The machine gives full satisfaction. It threshes 100 bushels per hour, and that is as fast as I want to thresh. I think it can beat any thrasher in the known world. It was all right and never got out of order one minute from the day we started until we finished. Some of our threshing was rice."

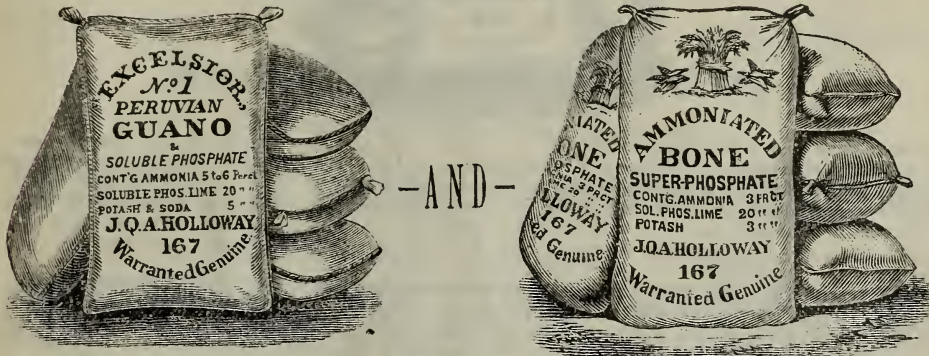
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The undersigned PIONEER, in the manufacture of Fertilizers, in this city and Originator in 1858 of the formulas and processes of manufacture of

“Excelsior” and “Ammoniated Phosphate”

so well and favorably known by the Agricultural public, relying upon his experience and personal reputation hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these Fertilizers AS MANUFACTURED BY HIM, continues to offer them to the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, with the assurance that the high standard quality of each will be maintained as heretofore.



The above are the most concentrated FERTILIZERS ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, it is the universal opinion of the Farmers of Maryland and Virginia, after over twenty years experience in the use of the *Excelsior* manufactured by me, in Growing Wheat, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper.

With my present advantages and superior facilities for Manufacturing, I challenge competition with any Fertilizer sold in the United States in QUALITY, MECHANICAL CONDITION and PRICE.

By strictly adhering to my *Original Formulas*, using only the most concentrated materials, and *superintending in person their manufacture—as for the past twenty years,*

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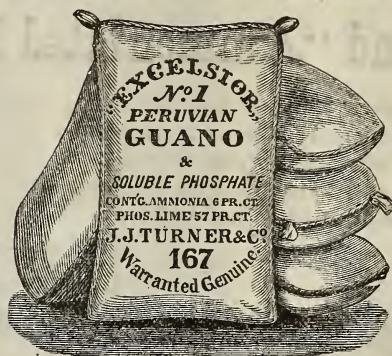
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1858



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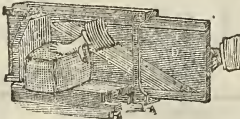
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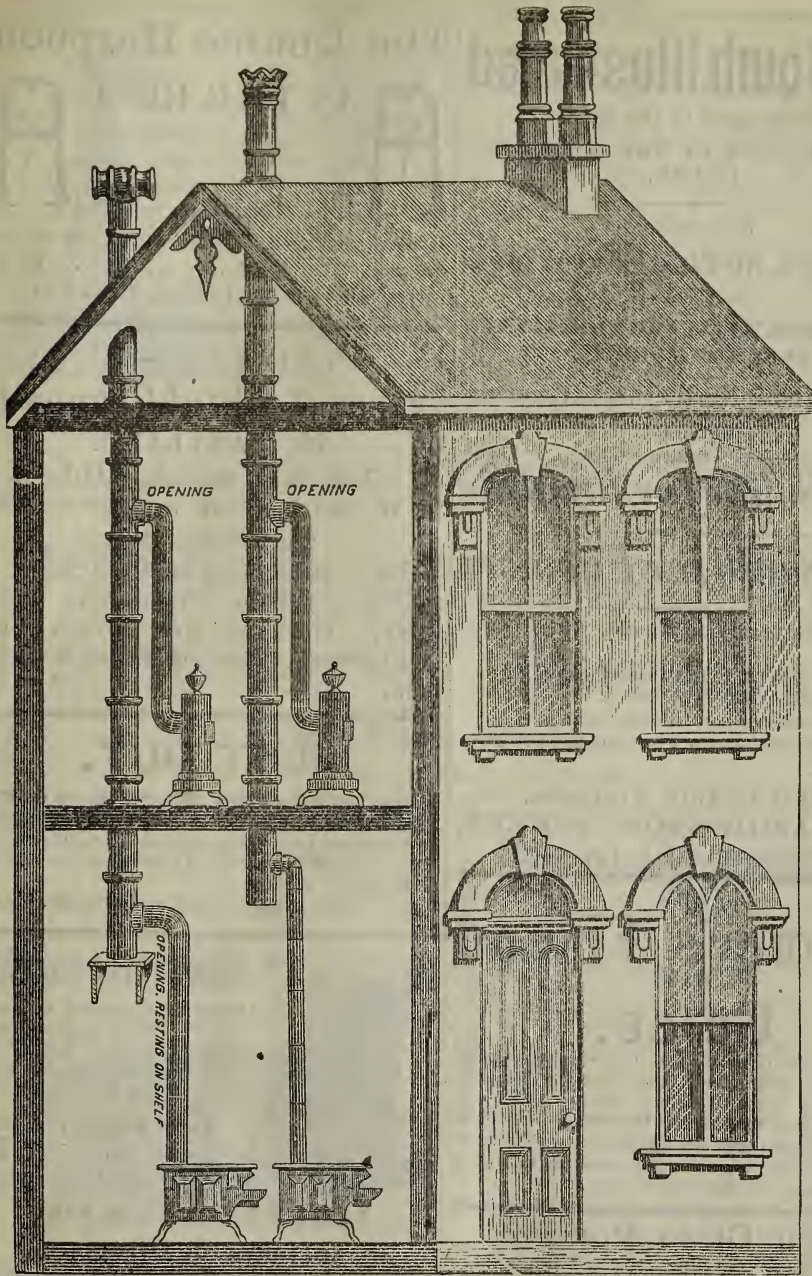
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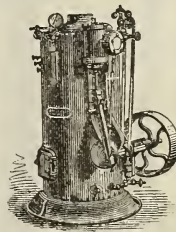
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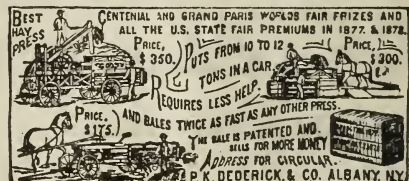
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
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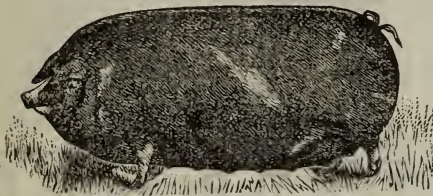
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
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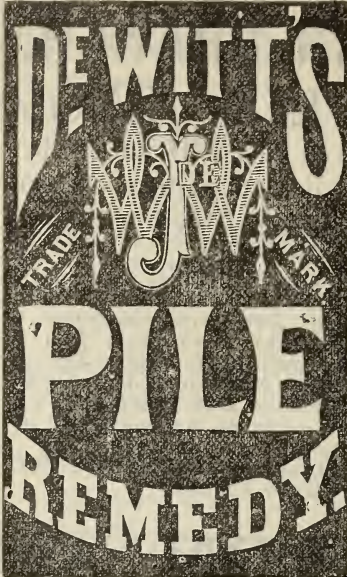


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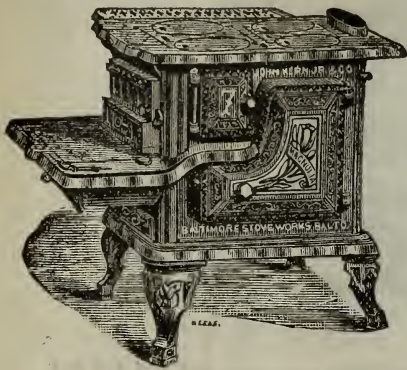
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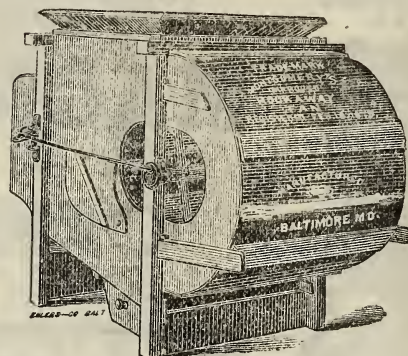
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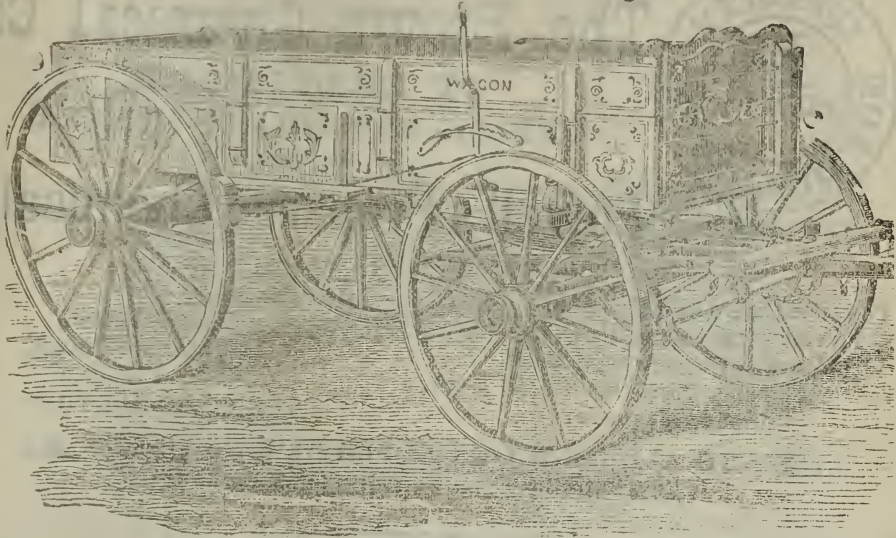
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3	inch	Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—2500 lbs.
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3	"	" " Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—4000 lbs.
3	"	" " 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—5000 lbs.
4	"	" " for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,	

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The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, say chains, &c.

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1	1	inch	Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—2300 lbs.
1	1	"	" " Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—2800 lbs.
1	1	"	" " Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—3500 lbs.
2	"	"	" " for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,	
			pole and stretcher chains.....	120 00—5000 lbs.
2	1	"	" " 4 " " " " " " " " " "	150 00—7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. Brakes and Seats furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

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No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100 00
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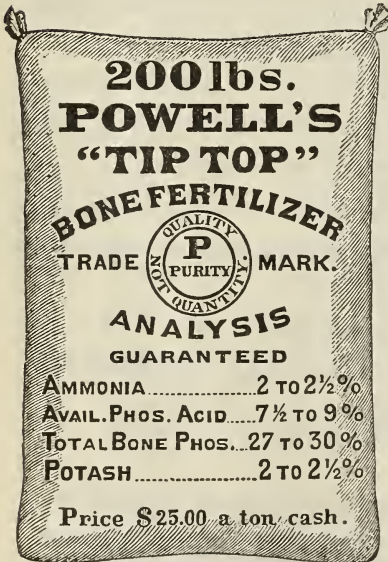
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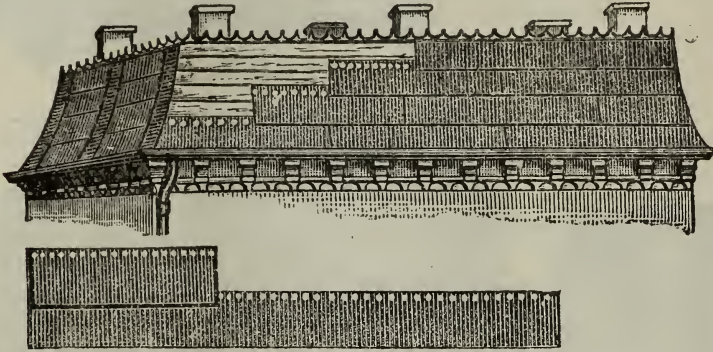
Office, and Factory, 14 S. Front St.

P. H. MORGAN, President and Sole Agent for the United States.

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FAVORABLE TERMS TO AGENTS, &c.

Received Highest Premium at Maryland Institute Fair, held in October last for Roofing Material Cement, and Diploma for Tank.



No other Roofing enjoys the reputation universally accorded our Granite Roofing. It is as fire-proof as slate or sheet iron. It resists the action of water and of the strongest acids. It is good for the lining of Cisterns or Water Tanks, will not color or give any distaste to Drinking Water. It is more durable than any other kind of Roofing. It resists and arrests dampness. It can be walked on without injuring it. It is adapted for steep as well as for flat roofs. It can be easily and rapidly laid on by inexperienced persons. All these qualities render it unequalled for Rolling Mills, Steamboat Decks, Barges, Manufacturing Establishments, Railroad Depots, and for every description of buildings, particularly such as are liable to take Fire, &c.

The Granite Roofing Company also manufactures Roofing Paint for Metallic or Shingles Roofs, Dam Walls and Iron Work generally. It keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Felt and Cements.

The Granite Roofing is manufactured by machinery, ready to lay on the building. It is rolled in sheets 15½ feet long by 32 inches wide and ¼ inch thick. It is put up on rollers and securely packed for shipping to any distance.

The Granite Roofing Company will make special terms with agents or parties in the roofing business.

Repairing old roofs of every description promptly attended to and charge moderate. Country Orders Solicited.

Norwithstanding the superior quality and durability of our Roofing, it is supplied on more favorable terms than Tin or Shingles Roofs. The very best references given.

I wish to call attention to a recent invention of mine, viz.: A Tank of any capacity for containing strongest acids. Cost reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

Morgan's Acid Tank.

Mr. Morgan has also Patented an Acid Tank, a model of which he has on exhibition, which will contain for any length of time the strongest acids without leaking. They can be made of wood, brick or iron, of any size or capacity, and are merely lined with this roofing material, and are guaranteed to contain the strongest acids known, and at the same time the cost is more reasonable than any other tank made for the same purpose. Mr. Morgan has the strongest endorsement for Dr. Lieby, of the Patapasco Guano Company's Works, as well as from other prominent men. The following certificates speak for itself:

Acid Tanks (warranted acid proof) and Water Cisterns of any capacity, cheaply and promptly constructed, either in City or Country. Also Steam Boilers and Pipes covered at shortest notice.

BALTIMORE, October 3d, 1878.

This is to certify that I had this little Tank made by Mr. P. H. Morgan, filled with strong Muriatic Acid for six days, and that there were no signs of leakage.

As manufacturers, handling large quantities of Muriatic Acid, frequently experiencing difficulties, in providing tanks, which will not be affected by Muriatic Acid, I consider this invention of great value. I will add, that there has been built at the Baltimore Chrome Works, a large tank, holding over 8,000 gallons, which has been used for storage of Muriatic Acid for the last four months, and has given entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

W. SIMON, PH. D.

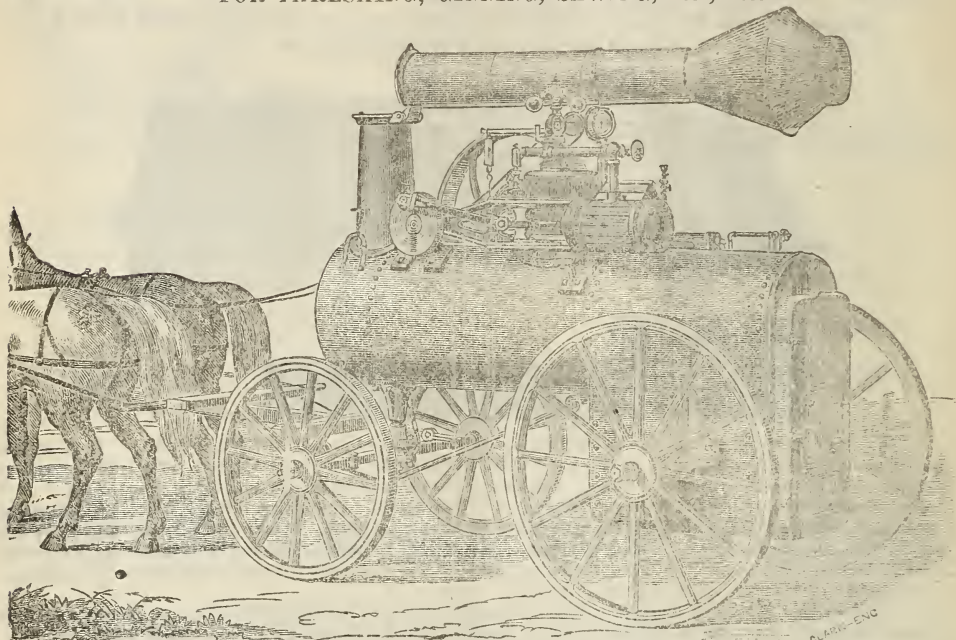
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STEAM ENGINES A SPECIALTY

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Above cut represents my Vertical Engine, mounted. In use it stands on the base and it is let up and down with perfect ease. Is adapted for Threshing, Ginning, &c., and while it is in every respect a first-class article, it is the cheapest portable engine made. I make them with and without wheels, and of all sizes; six horses being the leading size.

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STEARNS ENGINE CO.

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MILLS, GINS, PRESSES
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FOR THRESHING, GINNING, SAWING, ETC., ETC.
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Vertical Engines with or without wheels, very economical and complete in every detail, for tail, belt and foot power. Also a large variety of other machinery.
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The Farquhar Separator
and
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Send for Catalogue.

1859

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

1880

GARDENER'S MONTHLY AND HORTICULTURIST.

Edited by THOMAS MEEHAN, State Botanist of Pennsylvania, and Fellow of many Learned Societies in America and Europe. He has now a world wide reputation as an authority, and is much respected for his solid ability and worth wherever known. Our Magazine is at present the only strictly Horticultural periodical in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains.

IT IS PUBLISHED

For the Amateur Cultivator, Botanist, Naturalist, and Lover of the Country.
For the Florist, Pomologist, Arboriculturist, Nurseryman, Seedsman and Dealer.
For the Landscape Gardener, Gentleman's Gardener, Market Gardener, Collector and Exhibitor of Flowers and Fruits.

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For the City, For the Country, For the Park, the Lawn, the Fields, the Woods.
For the Conservatory, For the Walk down the Lane, For the Poor Man's Window Shelf.
For the Terrace, For the Best Hours of Life.
It is a Veteran in Years, But Young and Vigorous in Fresh Acquisitions to the Stores of Horticulture

The Monthly Contents are:

Flower Gardens and Pleasure Ground.
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New and Rare Fruits and Vegetables.
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Selections from Contemporary Authorities.
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Horticultural Societies.

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The most powerful, Economical, Brilliant and Cheerful Fireplace Heater in the market.

Easily regulated and a perpetual burner. We also manufacture eight different patterns of the

Original Baltimore Fire-Place Heater, embodying the latest improvements, and a variety of Furnaces, Ranges, Cooking and Heating Stoves.

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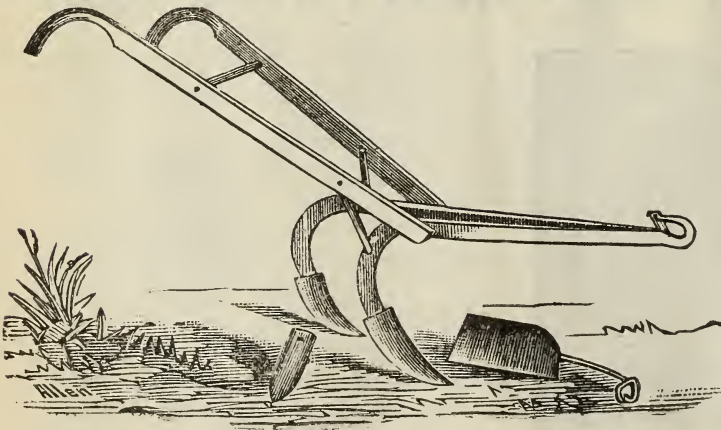
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Farmers, Stock Raisers, Dairymen and Poultry Breeders can save more Money with one of these Mills than with any Implement or Machine on their Farm.

Whitman's Iron Beam Double Shovel Plow.



THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Headquarters for Shovels, Bull Tongues,
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CHEAP,

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Disinfectants, Carbolic Acid and Carbolate of Lime,

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The best and cheapest Black Paint for Wood or Metals.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE, CRESCENT BONE
AND BONE MEAL,

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RARE CHANCE for an Old Work. For Sale at Low Price. The first fifteen volumes of Skinner's American Farmer. Apply, Office of MARYLAND FARMER.

\$25,000 PREMIUMS!

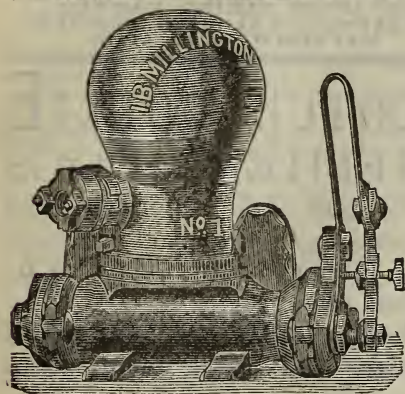
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE

National Fair Association,

(CHARTERED BY CONGRESS, JUNE 15th, 1878.)
TO BE HELD AT

Washington, D. C.,

Commencing October 5th, 1880., and Closing
October 16th, 1880.



MILLINGTON'S
"NEW"
HORIZONTAL RAM.

THE ONLY RAM MADE WITH
HORIZONTAL WASTE VALVE.
SIMPLE,
DURABLE,

POWERFUL.

The advantages of this over other Rams are: It can be *regulated* to make from 30 to 120 strokes per minute; it never gets out of air; it will work on any quantity of water; it always pumps a portion of the water passing into it; it cannot stop so long as the water runs on it; it works out all sticks, leaves, gravel, &c, without stopping; it gains four inches fall over any other Ram by the peculiar construction of the waste valve. We refer, by permission, to Hon. Simon Cameron and Col. James Duffy, of Marietta, Pa.; J. P. Lukens, M. D., Newjer, Del., and Rev. J. H. Foyence, Danville, Pa.; J. D. Hylton, M. D., Polynia, N. J.; E. S. Womell, Esq., Chester, Pa. Wm. Ross, Woodbine Station, York Co., Pa., John Emig, Jr., Emigsville, York Co., Pa., Alex. Cooper, Hadderfield, N. J., J. R. Palmelly, New York; Amos McCollister, Conestoga Centre, Lancaster Co., Pa., John Gohn, Wrightsville, York Co., Pa., and hundreds of others.

Sold for estimates, and give full description of location, strength of spring, fall and elevation.

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Sept. 6t

ESTABLISHED 1839.

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MANUFACTURERS,

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Our Bone Dust has been used for a number of years by the best practical farmers throughout the State and elsewhere, and is guaranteed perfectly pure, being manufactured from crude bone gathered in this market.

Dissolved Pure Raw Bone,

Glue, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.

Factory:—Washington Road, within city limits.

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SOUTHDOWN SHEEP FOR SALE!

BUCK AND EWE LAMBS; also a few five-year-old Ewes. Lambs \$10 at farm; the others at reasonable prices.

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INDIAN SPRING FARM.

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Southern Acclimated Field & Garden Seed.

W. B. JONES & SONS.

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BEST SOUTHERN ACCLIMATED

FIELD and GARDEN SEED.

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FOR STOCK AND TABLE USE,

VARIETIES OF

SWEET POTATOES, MELONS,

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PEAS, GRASSES,

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FORAGE PLANTS

grown in this climate. sep2t

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In Southwest Missouri. 1,000,000 acres well-watered Timber and Prairie Lands along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. for sale at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre on seven year's time. Excellent for Stock, Fruit and Farming. The best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, convenient markets, superior schools low taxes, healthful climate, good society. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers of land. Send for maps and circulars.

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Oct-3

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WITH FULL PEDIGREE. PRICE \$20 EACH.

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Devons, Southdowns, and Berkshires.

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
PATAPSCO BAKING POWDER,**PATAPSCO FLAVORING POWDER,**

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PATAPSCO B. P. ACID.**SCOTCH COLLIE SHEPHERD DOGS**

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SEND STAMP for my Special Circular, and learn more about them.

 Send 15 cents in stamps or cash, and get a photo. of

IMPORTED "LADDIE,"

who heads my kennels.

Address,

D. Z. EVANS, Jr.,

Sep't

GERMANTOWN, PA.**HOPE FOR THE DEAF**

Sept. 3

Garnore's Artificial Ear Drums**PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING**

and perform the work of the Natural Drum.

Always in position, but invisible to others. All

Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We

refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular.

Address **JOHN GARMORE & CO.,**

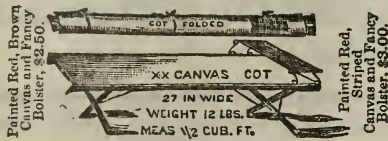
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Offer the largest and most complete Stock of Fruit and Ornament Trees in the United States. Priced Catalogues sent as follows: No. 1, Fruits with plate, 15 cents; plain 10 cents. No. 2, Ornamental Trees, etc., with plate, 25 cents, plain 15 cents. No. 3, Greenhouse, FREE. No. 4, Wholesale, FREE. No. 5, Catalogue of Roses, with beautiful colored plate, 10 cents; plain, FREE. No. 7, Catalogue of Strawberries and Small Fruits, FREE.

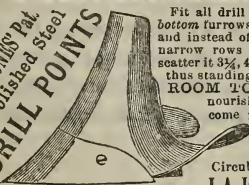
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XX COT (not painted, With Duck) \$2.

Makes a perfect bed. No mattress or pillows required. Better than a hammock, as it fits the body as pleasantly, and lies straight. Folded or opened instantly. Self fastening. It is just the thing for hotels, offices, cottages, camp meetings, sportsmen, etc. Good for the lawn, piazza, or "coolest place in the house." Splendid for invalids or children. Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. For 50 cents extra, with order, I will prepay expressage to any railroad station east of Mississippi River and north of Mason & Dixon's Line. For 75 cents, in Minnesota, Missouri and Iowa.

HERMON W. LADD, 103 Fulton Street, Boston, 207 Canal Street, New York; 165 N. Second Street, Philadelphia; 94 Market Street, Chicago. Send for Circulars

**JONES' Pat.
Polished Steel
DRILL POINTS**



As ye sow, so shall ye reap.

Send for Illustrated Circular with Testimonials to
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Of which the following is a specimen:

"I was in my brother Tom's wheat about a week ago, and noticed a very marked difference in favor of your points. I really believe there is one-third more wheat where it was drilled with your points. Tom told me he had measured some rows, and found sixty-three heads in the same length of row against forty-two of the old method of drilling."

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The undersigned offers a fine stock of the following at low rates:

New Pears, New Peaches, New Cherries, New Grapes, New Strawberries, &c.

FRUIT TREES

Of all kinds, and extensive stock, viz:

Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Apples, suitable to the South, &c.. Grape Vines, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c. new sorts Evergreens, new Ornamental Trees, New Shrubs, &c., small sizes, suitable for Nurserymen as well as a large stock in great variety.

Dutch Bulbs,

Large importations direct from the leading growers in Holland. First quality Bulbs, Hyacinths,

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Orchids: East India, Mexican, &c.

Beautiful Hothouse and Greenhouse plants—Crotons, Dracenas, Dieffenbachias, Winter Blooming Plants, &c.

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Everything at low rates. Catalogues mailed to applicants.

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Sep-21

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Stallion Imported

For Sale at half his value. Weight 1,400 pounds. Sound, kind, and without a blemish. Pedigree, price and description on application; will take part trade.

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H. M. THOMAS,
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PURCHASING AGENCY,
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Farmers and Planters will have, through this Agency, the experience of one who has been 35 years engaged in this business, and well acquainted with every article that is required for the farm and plantation.

We are in regular correspondence with all the largest manufacturers in the country, who allow us commissions on all purchases made from them, and therefore, we make no charge to parties ordering from us. The advantages of purchasing through our Agency, will be the saving of Agents commission, and all expenses of Warehousing, Storage, &c., &c.

We will furnish—

Farm Implements of Every Description,

Seeds, Fertilizers, High-bred, Fashionable, and Herd book Stock, Poultry &c., and any article wanted upon the farm, in large or small quantities *at the lowest cash prices.*

Every farmer and planter should have his Implements, Fertilizers, Seeds &c., at lowest prices, and of best quality, to enable him to prosper, and we believe our Agency will accomplish this end. All orders entrusted to our care will be promptly filled, and strict attention given to enquiries.

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In ordering goods from us, please write distinctly the shipping address and Post Office, that remittances may be promptly acknowledged, and goods shipped properly.

Address all orders and communications to

EZRA WHITMAN,

Maryland Farmer Purchasing Agency,
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An Advertisement from England.
 VALUABLE FLOCK
 OF NEARLY
 500 PURE BRED SOUTHDOWNS
 A Herd of 20 Well-Bred Pedigree
SHORTHORNS,
 CAPITAL
CART HORSES,
 AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
 FOR A FARM OF 500 ACRES, AT
 Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, England,
 the property of
 MR. JOHN WEBB,
 a brother of the late
 JONAS WEBB, of Babraham.

Mr. J. Carter Jonas

is instructed to sell by auction, on Friday, the eighth day of October, 1880, the Southdown flock, comprising about 250 stock ewes, 100 shearling ewes and 120 ewe lambs, all of remarkably pure blood. The flock was bred originally from ewes purchased in Sussex fifty years ago, and after that time by rams bred by the late Mr. Jonas Webb until the dispersion of the Babraham flock; since then from rams bred by his son, Henry Webb, of Sheetley Hall, therefore all rams used have been from the celebrated Babraham blood.

This flock being all females, offers an unusually good opportunity for Southdown breeders wanting a change of blood, or to others wanting to start a Southdown flock. The Shorthorns are of excellent quality, heavy fleshed animals, and all having good pedigrees.

Horseheath is three miles from Barkow Station, on the Haverhill branch of the Great Eastern railway. Arrangements can be made for viewing the flock.

Further particulars will appear and may be obtained of

MR. J. CARTER JONAS, Land Agent,
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 London.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER
 FOR 1880.
Surpassing all Others
 AND PRONOUNCED
"THE BEST."



The PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER stands to-day at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the United States.

PRICE LIST FOR 1880.

Width of Cover.	Style.	Power Required.	Weight.	Price
10 inch.	8 in. wheels.	a child.	30½ lbs.	\$14
12 "	" "	a lad.	31½ "	18
14 "	" "	a lady.	36 "	20
16 "	" "	one man size.	38 "	22
18 "	" "	" "	41 "	24

NEW MACHINES

FOR CUTTING HIGH GRASS.

15 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size, 48 lbs.	\$23
17 in.	10½ in. wheels,	6½ in. cylinder, man size, 51 lbs.	25

The manufacturers have the most flattering testimonials from those who have used the *Pennsylvania Lawn Mower* and can fully guarantee its working more easily than any other mower in use. It will cut longer grass and run longer without oil; it is substantially made, and, altogether, the popular mower.

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.
 141 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

A GREAT LABOR-SAVING INVENTION.



The above engraving represents the most sensible, efficient and really useful labor saving implement ever devised. It is truly the perfection of a Sawing Machine, and at once convinces the mechanical eye that it is a grand success. The operator sits in the saddle, with his feet upon the treadles and hands upon the lever, in a perfectly easy and natural position.

The saw is driven by motions of the body so easy and natural that they are not felt. It is no more than riding a horse. In addition to this, the entire weight of the operator is brought to bear to aid the Saw, thus giving it a double power. The principles of leverage employed in operation afford the most perfect application of power that can be devised. The force is applied just "where it will do the most good." Every "foot-pound" of power produces a "foot-pound" of good honest work.

DESCRIPTION.

Length of frame, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; weight of Machine complete, 60 pounds; stroke of Saw, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Price, 25.00.

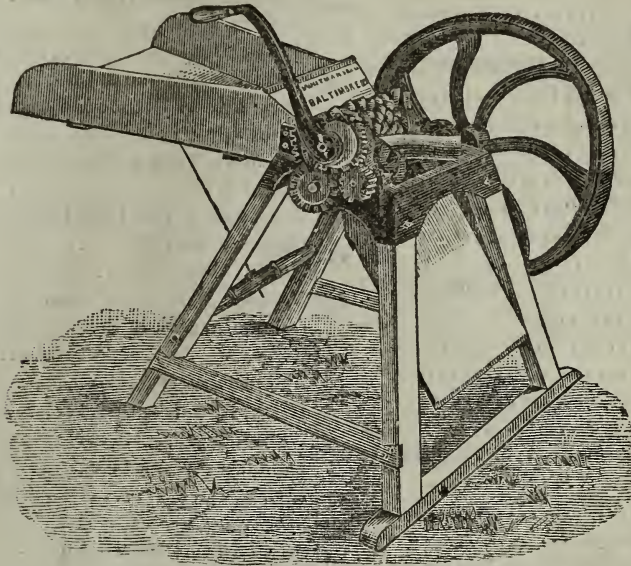
E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS,

141 W. PRATT ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

TO OUR TRADE!



We take pleasure in presenting to you a list with prices, &c., of our

Baltimore Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter,

and in doing so we feel sure that our efforts to give you, not only a first class Cutter, but a well made and handsomely finished Machine, will be appreciated. Our aim and efforts shall be to use none but the BEST MATERIAL, and employ none but the BEST WORKMEN. We shall not endeavor to give you the lowest priced Cutter, but

"THE BEST CUTTER"

made, and one that will sell itself on its merits. We ask of you only a sample order to convince you that our goods are all we claim for them; we know that manufacturers have too often lost their trade on a machine that was really good, by their efforts to compete with the cheap goods, thus necessitating their using cheap and inferior lumber, iron, steel, paint and varnish, in order to cheapen the cost of manufacturing their goods. Our motto is:

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

Our Baltimore Cutters will hold their own trade by the superiority of their finish.

PRICES.

The Six Inch Cutter, \$16.00; the Eight Inch Cutter, \$25.00; the Nine Inch Cutter, \$34.00; the Eleven Inch Cutter, \$38.00; the Thirteen Inch Cutter, \$50.00. The Fifteen Inch Cutter, \$55.00 —this size is arranged and can be used for cutting Hay, Straw, Corn, Stalk, or any kind of green fodder for ensilage, by either hand, horse or steam power. For special prices, and discounts, address,

E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.,

141 & 143 West Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

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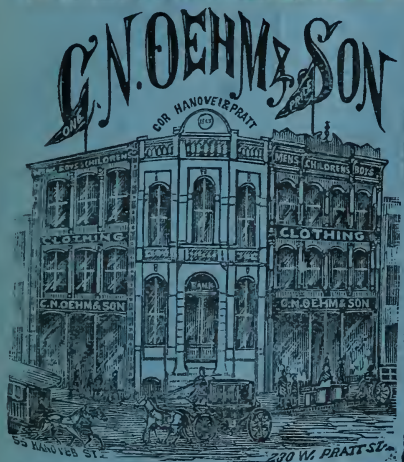
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